FOR LONDON.—The BOLTON, A. I. *Adam Young*, Commander, 541 Tons Register, will sail on the 25th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.—Bombay, 20th April 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY the 20th April, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO. will dispose of by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 11 A. M. the undermentioned viz. an Invoice of Hats for Gentlemen, Ladies and Boys; Parsee Turbands, Woollen Cloth, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Colored Lithographs, Pieces of common Chintz, Peppermint and Ginger Lozenges, Refined Liquorice, an Invoice of Plain Glass Ware, a quantity of Plain Queen's Ware, China Tiffin Baskets, useful Household Furniture, and Sundries.

AT 1 P. M.

A quantity of good Champagne, a few dozens of Sherry and Hermitage; and a quantity of rejected Beer in Quarts and Pints—and

AT 2 P. M.

A Chesnut Buggy Horse, a Buggy and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer, as well as two large Cast Iron Ship Tanks.—Bombay, 20th April, 1839.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. will on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M. dispose of by Public Auction at their Rooms numerous uncleared Lots.

TERMS CASH,

Bombay, 20th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Chariot in excellent condition, built by "Hider" Oxford Street London.....Price Rs. 20 0.
3 New Buggies built by "Varty and Wilson"—each.....Rs. 800
A Pair of Patent Axles and a set of Patent Carriage Springs..... ,, 400

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.
Bombay, 20th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Patent Harp by *Schuréso Posjeans and Co.* in case, Price Rs. 200
A Gold Chronometer by John Gibson, Royal Exchange.....Rs. 200
A handsome open Faced Lady's Gold Geneva Watch.....Rs. 105

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & CO.
20th April 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & CO.—Have for Sale Salt Mackerel in Kegs.....Rs. 6 per Keg.
Ditto Salmon ditto..... " 5 ditto.

ALSO.

China Candied Fruits in Boxes viz. Orange Citrons, Dates and Ginger..per Box Rs. 4.
20th April 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & CO.—have for sale a few Dinner Services of different patterns priced moderately, they may be had in double sets to answer for a Mess, or in half sets to answer a small family.—20th April 1839.

FOR SALE "On Commission," an exceedingly Handsome Dinner Service, just landed from the "*Kirkman Finlay*" and sent out to order, pattern Blue and Gold—Price..... Rs. 800
A pair of new rich Plated triple branched Candlesticks, with plain shades. } 500
A pair of do....do....do. double; Branched.....do.....do. to match }
Adam Clarke's Bible 6 Vols. with Maps and Commentaries handsomely bound..... 150

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.
Bombay, 20th April, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & CO.—have on band a small stock of Herefordshire Cyder which can be strongly recommended.—Price Rs. 10 per dozen.—20th April 1839.

TO COMMANDERS OF SHIPS AND OTHERS.

BENGAL CABIN BISCUIT, quite fresh and imported, per Bark *Resolution*. direct from the well known house of ANMUTY and Co. of Calcutta, may be had in any quantity of one maund and upwards on early application to the undersigned—who takes this opportunity of stating that, with a view of bringing the several accounts to a speedy close, he has made considerable reduction (for cash only) in the prices of the undermentioned Goods viz. Bengal Humps and Tongues, China preserved Insects in portable cases, Books in great variety, per Walmer Castle, China lacquered folding Teapoys, Carved Ivory Card Cases, filagri silver do. Watches, Carved Ivory Chessmen, China leather travel'ing trunks, Cordial Peppermint water, Cautouche Braces, Fresh Salmon in 2 lb. Canisters,&c. &c. all of unexceptionable quality.

The undersigned begs also to intimate that he still continues to supply Bakery stores of all kinds and that he will be happy to receive in exchange for the same, any Goods that Captains of Vessels may have for disposal at fair market prices.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 19th April, 1839.

NAUTICAL WORKS.—W. W. BECK, begs to acquaint his friends Seafaring Gentlemen generally, that he expects to receive in the course of the ensuing month, an indented for investment of Horsburgh's Directories (of the latest edition) and a great variety of Charts of the Indian Seas, by the same eminent Hydrographer:—for which any commands he may be favored with will meet with the strictest attention.

Apollo House, 19th April, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription isproposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 20 APRIL, 1839. No. 3231.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 20th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 20th April 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 29th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit to public sale, on the Premises, Meadow street, the neat Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware of the late *F. Lugrin Esq.* consisting of horse hair Couches and Chairs, Tables, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Wallshades with pans and drops, Hanging Lamps, a handsome French Clock, Silver Table and Dessert forks, Spoons, Curry Dishes, &c. Tea and Dinner Sets, Cooking utensils &c. &c.

No Catalogues will be published and the Property on view from Saturday, the 27th.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LAMPS AND PLATED WARE.

TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

ON Wednesday the 1st of May, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. at their Rooms, the remainder of the splendid Invoice of Lamps lately exposed by them for sale on Commission—consisting of neat and elegant lacquered and bronzed, eight, four, and three light Sinombra Hanging Lamps with Balls and Chains complete, Single Light ditto with and without drops, Sinombra and Frosted Wall Shades, elegant Bronze Inkstands and Bells, Table and Chamber Argand Lamps, a superb pair of Lacquered Stands with rich cut Glass Lamps: also an assortment of superior Plated Ware—consisting of Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Forks, Salt, Gravy, and Egg Spoons, Soup and Sauce Ladles, Skewers, Knife rests, Shade Snuffers, Candlesticks and Shades, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Bottle Stands, and sets of Ivory handled Dessert Knives and Forks.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS. Will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. on Saturday, the 27th Instant, consisting of the works of the most Eminent writers of the day, also Albums, Blotters with locks and Keys, Scrap Books, Playing Cards, Quills, &c. &c.

Catalogues are in the course of preparation and may be had at the rooms of the advertisers.

FOR SALE A staff officers cocked hat.—Apply to *Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.*

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission a few hogsheads of choice Sherry, which are priced moderate and may be tasted at their rooms.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co, have received for sale, two very superior Instruments made by *Mortimer, Anderson and Co.* expressly for the climate, Priced very low.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY and ASIATIC CALENDAR FOR 1839.—A few Copies of the above publications, printed at the Price Current Press, still remaining unsold, they will be disposed of, the former at Rupees 4, including Marryat's code of Signals, and the latter at 1 Rupee per copy, apply at the Price Current Press, Colaba.—Bombay, 20th April, 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, viz.

Destournels Cos. Claret	@	Rs 25	₱ doz.
Pomy's Medoc	@	" 14	₱ do.
Keirs and Co's. Madeira	@	" 550	₱ pipe.
and	@	" 250	₱ hhd.
Murdoch Shortridge & Co.'s ditto,	@	" 500	₱ pipe.
Pale Sherry from R. Bowman	@	" 350	₱ hhd.
Brown do. from Hope, Bruce, and Co. of Leith, in cases of 7 and 5 dozen	@	" 18 & 16	₱ doz.
Champaign, from Escombe and Sidebotham in 3 dozen cases	@	" 36	₱ dozen.

Bombay, 20th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following Wines of superior quality.

From Messrs TODD and BOSANQUET of London.

Champaigne in Quarts in cases of 3 dozen each	@ Rs	35	₱ doz
Pints.....6 do.....	"	18	"
Port wine in Quarts.....6 do.....	"	20	"

From Mons. B. PHELAN of Bordeaux per Sundry vessels.

Chatean Sugur in cases of 1 and 3 dozen quarts..	"	22	"
Do. " Patent Bottles in cases of 1 dozen each.....	"	23	"
Hermitage in cases of 1 " quarts.....	"	18	"
Brandy.....	"	20	"
Champaign in Basket's of 1 dozen Quarts.....	"	40	"
.....do.....2 " .....Pints.....	"	22	"

A few hhds. of choice old London particular Madeira from Messrs. SCOTT PENFORD, and Co.

Also a supply of superior Segar from Messrs. E. DE OTADIN & Co., Manillah.

MUSSOORIE HOTEL, Cards containing all particulars can be had on Application to MR. WEBB.—Mussooree, 1st March, 1839.

TO BE LET, a House No. 3 in Rutherfield Street.

Do. in Matoonga.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, 20th April, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1839.

No. 206.—Lieutenant R. W. Horne, acting Supperintendent of Bazars at Poona, is allowed leave of absence from the 3rd to the 3 th instant, to proceed to Mahableshwar, for the benefit of his health.

No. 210.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. V. W. Hart to be Captain, and Ensign W. Falconer to be Lieutenant, in succession to Hand deceased.—Date of Rank.—21st March 1839.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to Ensign, and ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, vice Falconer promoted.

Alfred Williams, (Not arrived) Rank in the Regiment. 21st March 1839. Army. 11th Dec. 1838.

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Taylor to be Surgeon, vice Barra, retired—Date of Rank. 1st April 1839.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1839.

No. 211.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to Brevet Captain A. Woodburn of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, by Government General Orders of the 23rd September 1837, is cancelled from the 22nd ultimo, the date of his return to the Presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th April.

Mr. Thomas Ogilvie, to be acting second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Karia.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1839.

Mr. C. Forbes, assistant to the collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence under section XIV of the absentee regulation, for twenty two days, being the period by which he exceeded the number of days allowed for joining his station

Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior, assistant to the collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 22nd instant, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.

Mr. P. Stewart, acting collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1839.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector of Poona, is permitted to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on sick certificate, for the period of one month, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMEMT.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that Mr. C. Forbes, assistant to the collector at Dharwar, was examined in the regulations, on the 16th ultimo, by a committee assembled for the purpose, and found competent to enter on the transaction of his duties in the magisterial and revenue departments.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1839.

It is hereby notified, that all applications for leave of absence, from their stations, from officers in the civil department, must specify the section of the absentee regulation, under which such leave is applied for, and the date from which it is desired that it should commence; the date on which the last leave was granted, and the name of the place to which the applicant proposes to proceed:—if information on these points is not furnished, the application will be returned to the party.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report dated the 10th instant, from the committee appointed to examine Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior, assistant collector of Dharwar, in Canarese, that he has passed an examination in that language, which qualifies him for transacting the duties of his office.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD. *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1839.

Mr. B. Hutt. judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for two months, to proceed to Mount Aboo, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. S. Marriott, senior puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed an extension until the 16th of December next, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 9th of December 1837, to remain at the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

With reference to the notification dated the 20th June last, it is hereby notified for general information, that a reduced duty of a quarter anna for Indian maund (under Act XXVII of 1837,) will hereafter be levied on salt, exported from any port under this presidency, to any port under the Government of Madras, under the conditions specified in that notification.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1839.

NOTICE.

Several acts of Piracy having been recently committed on Boats leaving Bombay, laden with goods and treasure, the Tindals of all Boats hereafter attacked, by Pirates, are strictly enjoined to report without delay the circumstance to any of the Government vessels which they may meet at Sea, cruizing for the protection of the trade or in any port at which they may afterwards touch, particularly to the Guard Vessel stationed at Surat.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1839.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that from and after the 1st August next, all Hay, Straw, and Firewood, imported into the Island of Bombay by Sea, will be chargeable with Customs duty, unless covered by certificates of having already paid duty at another British Port.

W. C. BRUCE,—*Collector of Customs.*

Bombay, 12th April 1839.

ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the undermentioned Civil Courts, will be closed for a period of six weeks, from the following dates.

Surat and Broach, from the 5th proximo.

Tannah, with the exception of the Court of the Principal Suddur Ameen, and those of the Moonsiffs of Bassein, Callian, Panwell, Mahar and Pen, from the 25th proximo.

Ahmednuggur, with the exception of the assistant judges's court, from the 5th instant to the 19th proximo.

Poona, with the exception of the court of the judge and assistant judge, from the 16th instant.

Dharwar from the 2nd March last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 10th instant.....Chests	1,440
Chests	1,440

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 23rd ultimo.....Chests	18,804
Ditto from the 24th to the 30th ultimo..... "	105
Chests	18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 9th instant.....Chests	19,848
Ditto from the 10th to the 16th instant..... "	112
Total	19,960

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 9th instant.....Chests	8,503
Ditto from the 10th to the 16th instant..... "	20
Total	8,523

F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 17th April 1839.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANK DITTIES.

No. 2.

As lately sung by an *Original* Subscriber.—
Air, "Ye Jacobites by Name."

I.

Charter'd Bankers by name, give an ear, give an ear;
Charter'd Bankers by name, give an ear;
Charter'd Bankers by name,
Your faults I will proclaim,
Your conduct I must blame—
You shall hear.

II.

What makes disputes and strife in Bombay, in Bombay;
What makes disputes and strife in Bombay;
What makes disputes and strife;
And quarrels be so rife,
That one tires of his life
Ev'ry day.

III.

That Committee is to blame, without doubt, without doubt;
That Committee is to blame without doubt;
The Committee is to blame;—
By their *jobs* known to *fame*,
They have earn'd loss and shame,
Turn them out!

IIII.

What is right, and what is wrong by the law, by the law?
What is right and what is wrong by the law?
What is right and what is wrong,—
To whom the Shares belong,—
I shall tell in my song,
And withdraw.

V.

To the Public they belong, by the law, by the law;
To the public they belong, by the law;
To the public they belong,
The claim you urge is wrong,
And that you'll find ere long,
By the law.

VI.

Then leave your *Scheme* alone, to its fate, to its fate;
Then leave your scheme alone to its fate;
Then leave your scheme alone,—
Your acts of days by gone,
Cannot now be undone—
'Tis too late!

KURACHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—As this is a new country to the English I think you will be glad to hear how we are getting on, which I am sorry to say has been bad enough of late. Armed Scindians are seen and met all over Scinde, and the following circumstance will shew what a vile set of murderers and robbers they are. Lieutenant Postons our Interpreter of the Persian Force accompanied Brigadier Valiant from hence to Tattah on the 3rd of last month, horses being laid for them on the road so as to take them in the 60 miles on that day. Lieutenant Postans had sent on a few Hurkaru Camels with such articles as he required at Tattah—the Camel was to have taken him up at Pepree the second stage from this, but when there he found that the Camels with all his kit had been carried off the night before from that place, and his servants beaten by armed Scindians. The Camel has been traced into a village belonging to the Ameers of Scinde some 50 miles North West of this place, and the circumstances all reported to Colonel Pottinger the Resident in Scinde, who has reported the same to the Chiefs or Ameers at Hydrabad, and nothing has been heard of the Camel since. On the 10th of the same month our Camels were sent out as usual to feed, in the course of the day the drivers came in and reported that they had been severely beaten by armed Scindians and that about 40 Camels were carried off—the men had the marks on their bodies and very ill-treated. All the circumstances were reported to Colonel Pottinger, and he has done all he can to get redress from the Ameers of Scinde, as the thieves have been traced to villages belonging to them, but we are without redres. Our followers cannot go three miles out of Camp without the chance of being robbed &c.; but I regret to say that things are getting much worse. Four men who were taken by the light Company of the 40th were sworn to as part of those who had stolen our Camels on the 10th.—A man taken by a Corporal was induced to confess that he was present when Captain Hand was murdered and Lieutenant Clark shot; that he had come down to that neighbourhood from *Schewan* (a Town 100 miles above Hydrabad in charge of 80 Camels laden with goods for Kurachee, and that meeting with about 40 men the day before whom he *knew*, and about 10 miles from Kurachee he had left the Camels to feed on the road and joined the party—that they had gone at daylight on that morning 21st March close to the Hills for the purpose of robbing the English of their Camels or any thing they could get, and while there Captain Hand came near when he was seized and murdered; his horse taken away and the other officer shot—this man also gave the names of 44 men who he said were the persons of the gang He gave the names of his own chief and that of the men whom he joined; and this information is correct. His own chief is Ameer Khan a robber chief who lives on the *direct* road between Kurachee and Schewan.—He levies one Rupee and a quarter on every Camel passing through his country, and for that sum he sends his own Robbers to take care that the other thieves carry them off on the road to Kurachee or Schwan. The name of the Chief of the villains who killed Captain Hand is *Charker Chootа*; his chief is Sahib Khan chief of the Choota tribe, they live in the Pubb mountains 40 miles North West of Kurachee. Shaw Beg is another robber chief, and to whose village the Hurkaru Camel was traced. It is said the Choota tribe are about 7,000; there are many robber chiefs in Scinde; and these men are tolerated by the Ameers, who it is said know their habits and pay tribute to certain chiefs immediately under the Ameers.—These live at or near Hydrabad, and report says they are exerting themselves to get the Camels back, but is now nearly a month and we have heard nothing of them. The first object is to secure the murderers of Captain Hand—About 5 days after the murder was committed one of our Camp Butchers was returning with 4 or 5 Scindian Seapoys sent with him from Kurachee for protection from the Public district where he had been to buy sheep &c. for the use of our people; and close to the foot of the Pass and where there is a Scindian guard they met between 30 and 40 of the very men who had committed the murder, they had Captain Hand's horse with them. They fired two matchlocks at the Butcher and Seapoys, and said they must have the sheep &c; but the guard at the Pass turned out to give assistance and they desisted from taking any and turned off to another pass; one of the guard at the pass held a convertion with the men; they gave their names and where they lived on the Pubb mountains.—they said there were 7,000 of them starving, that they had come to Kurchee for the purpose of robbing the English, that they had killed one Officer and got his horse—that they had been much disappointed in not finding property upon him—that they had supposed the English alway carried money about them, but that the officer had nothing about his person in the shape of money or valuables: all the above corroborates what the Prisoner Phatab had before told them; so that it now rests with the Ameers to have the villains seized, as their names and places of residence have been sent by the Resident to the Ameers. There are gangs of armed Scindians in the country all round particularly to the north of this place. The Brigadier now sends a party of Seapoys in undress and a few local horse to protect our cattle while feeding. It will requirea sharp look out after such hoards of people; for I do not see that the Ameers are able if willing to put down these robbers; there is little doubt but these are what they call a part of their fighting men;—that there are large bodies of these men is well known all over Scinde. If the Resident would get an order for the Reserve Force to seize or disperse these people whenever they are found, I am sure it would soon be done, for until we make them afraid of us the robberies and murders will continue.

The Cholera I am very sorry to say has been in almost all the Towns and villages in Lower Scinde, it commenced on the East side. At Vickur a great many natives have died of it, at Tattah also, and at Gharran 20 miles on this side Tattah out of a population of 2,000, in February 60 persons died; since which it has been creeping westward in all the villages up to Kurachee and since the 8th of last month in that city as it is called to the present time, they have it is said lost 500 persons by Cholera: it got into our camp on the 10th. The first died was a follower, on the 12th a man of the 40th died. The same day the Brigadier moved the whole Brigade to new ground, but the Cholera continued; on the 23rd Colonel Powell and Ensign Magnay of the 40th died; the Colonel was taken ill only the day previous, and Ensign Magnay was seized about 11 in the morning and died at 7 P. M. Our Brigadier was also taken ill on the 23rd and some other Officers; Assistant Surgeon Wright was very near death with it, but I am indeed glad to say all are doing well now: there has been no new case in camp for about 8 days, so that I hope we shall hear no more of it; in Kurachee it is also disapearing very fast, and every body appears in good spirits.

We have an excellent communication from Kurachee by boats up to Gharrah 40 miles from this and 20 from Tattah, it is up a fine salt creek; boats of 60 and 70 Candies go up to that village in 8 or 10 hours before the westerly winds which prevail here much; and there is an excellent landing place on a Bank close to the village where 50 boats may load and unload at the same time, this it is which makes Kurachee and its fine Harbour of such vast importance to the chiefs of Scinde and indeed to all the countries North and West of Indus. Kurachee is the key of the whole country, as there is no good harbour in all this coast and North of Bombay here ships ride secure from all winds, land-locked, and protected by the strong Fort of Manora which commands all around it.

The Troops with the exception of Cholera have been very healthy here.

The Pioneers are now clearing away a road for wheeled Carts from Gharrah to Tattah, which will very soon be done and then it is said they are to clear away the road 40 miles from this to Ghurrah on the direct road to Tattah; at present Camels and Bullocks are the carriages for merchandise, stores &c, there are 500 pack Bullocks to be hired at any time, and also large numbers of camels in the neighbourhood of Ghurrah. I have heard that at a very trifling expense the Creek at Ghurrah may be opened by deepening one close to it, which would let the tide carry the boats to within 5 miles of Tattah. This information I believe may be relied on, so that with this aid and that of some carts which I am told the Bombay Government are sending here we shall have an excellent conveyance from Kurachee to Tattah, the Indus &c. Our merchants I trust will see the advantages of a good Trade via Kurachee. Scinde is a good country ruined in the hands of Princes who appear to care for nothing but the amusement of hunting and shooting, and to accomplish this they sacrifice the most beautiful rich lands in Scinde on the very banks of the Indus, where they have the very best lands turned into forests with roads and spots made for them to stand and shoot the poor wild animals as they are driven past them. If Scinde were under British rule it would soon be a fine rich country, as it is, it looks generally as if it belongs to nobody, simply in a state which nature found it; The very villages and people in them look in a most miserable way, and true it is that they cannot go from one village to another without the chances of being robbed; such we have seen and found in Lower Scinde. There has been no regular rainy season in scinde for near 3 years past, we have had heavy rain twice within the last 6 weeks, and the natives say there is every prospect of a good rainy season this year; yet we have plenty of fine excellent water in wells. Meat and Butter are getting dear; Gram also, about 10 Bombay seers for a Rupee, flour equally scarce. The merchants of Bombay might make a large profit on grain of all kinds in sending it here, for at Tattah and Hydrabad it is dearer than at Kurachee. The climate here is certainly a very good one; the nights are cool, and a fine sea breeze during the day. Fish we have of very superior kind, very cheap and in abundance; Oysters 5 pice per hundred; Prawns and shrimps equally cheap, indeed these are the only cheap articles at Kurachee just now. The keeping of one horse with the horse keeper's wages &c. is between 30 and 40 Rupees per month; grass is very dear, but they say one good rainy season reduces every thing to a moderate rate.

I am &c.

A.

THE CAVES OF ADJUNTA.

(Continued from the Courier of the 9th April.)

A short account of the Caves of Adjunta on the valley of Sennapore comuencing from the Easternmost.

No. I. Called Gattoo Durj above the verandah outside is a cornice on which are sculptured in beautiful proportion, amorous scenes of men and women, elephants fighting, also tigers and lions processions of (ruths) carts drawn by horses and accompanied by footmen, on the left are two buffaloes fighting, they are beautifully carved, projecting from the centre of the verandah is a small but hastily designed portico on each side of it beyond the verandah are sculptured figures; the paintings inside are much disfigured and destroyed, but on the opposite wall are *Some* in excellent preservation, gold ornaments, many of them not used now adays, are very profuse on the persons, some of the countenances deputing different passions are beautiful, that of an elderly man abstracted with thought on the R. of the centre recess is really sublime. In the centre recess there is sitting a figure that my attendants nick *named* Juggurnath, on the wall of the cave to the R are processions of elephants and horsemen much mutilated, the horses are badly done, they lack character.

No. II. Three pillars support the verandah of this cave, to the Right is a seated figure of Boodh, on the ceiling of the verandah are paintings of men, women, flowers, birds, and other animals enclosed in quadrangles, some of the flowers are of a fine cobalt, the natives called it *binjala* which signifies verdigrise but I do not think that that verdigrise would turn to blue like this; inside are 12 pillars in the form of a square that is parallel with the sides of the cave leaving a passage between about 6 feet wide, on each side are 3 recesses perfectly empty and destitute of ornament; on the R. of the opposite centre recess (the centre is always the principal, head quarter one) are figures of Mahdeo and Parvuttee! on each side are attendants fanning them, on the wall R and L of the recess are paintings some in good condition and many with white faces, there are some Chinese looking characters amongst them, in the centre recess is a figure of Bodh, with hair daubed over with white paint. On the ceiling is a painted quadrangle with a beautiful nymph at each angle with feet towards the centre, the farthest on the L and R have a most arch appearance; the expression of these faces is beautiful, a red scarf conceals their nakedness, but the upper parts of their breasts are exposed; in this recess are many carved figures, R and L of the portion of this recess and on the portals are sculptured figures; male and female (indecent) are on the portals; on the wall R and L are paintings in sombre colors falling into decay in an adjourning recess are Panchoo Pandoo? or some gentlemen with 4 attendants; on the walls of this cave are a variety of paintings mostly of men and women of all countries, there are many white faces and the ornaments and head dresses are different to those of the present day; on the ceiling of the centre recess is a medallion (circular) very elaborately painted; there are many beautiful paintings in this cave but a great proportion, I regret to say have been ruined by some wanton, barbarous wretches; on the wall, the expression of a lovers face and the timid satisfaction and coquetry of the object by his side is beautifully shown; the supplication of another; the heads of the abovementioned four nymphs in the centre recess are perfectly bewitching creatures!

No. III. Supporting the verandah in front are 8 octagonal pillars plain and with unadorned capitals but on the corner above are many scenes, one male embracing a female, in his left hand is a snakes, there is a cow also, the only one I saw in the whole; over each portal at the entrance are male and female figures the hands and faces of some are broken, inside are pillars forming a kind of interior verandah but the capitals are rough and unfinished, as if figures were intended to be carved on them, there are no appearances of painting having been in this cave, in fact it is too rough, on each side of the centre recess; fronting the entrance from the verandah are 3 gigantic figures, on entering you observe a seated figure of Gattoo Durj? (my attendants called him a brother, of Budh) under his masnud is a wheel in the centre flanked by deer's heads or figures similar to those of No. 2 cave, but the workmanship of this cave is altogether rough and unfinished, the hands are closed similar to the so called figure of Biskurma in the carpenter's cave at Ellora, viz. The thumb and fore finger of the right hand seizing the little finger of the left hand; on entering this cave I was nearly blinded by a bevy of bats that bore down towards the entrance on seeing the flambeau; descend in advance by a rough Rocky track to,

No. IV. A small cave choked up with soil, but there are some exceedingly well carved figures on each side that should stimulate those who have this opportunity, to open it.

No. V. Enter a cave without verandah, several [illegible] side have fallen down, the stone being soft, [illegible] blackened by smoke, some wretched Bh[illegible] it their habitation; the pillars [illegible] bout 3 ft. in height is [illegible]

remaining in this cave but fragments of stucco and colouring are apparent on the walls, in the centre recess is an individual my cicerones called Kokun nath! a resident of kokun his musnud of throne is supported in front at each angle by a tiger, in the centre is a wheel, the hands appear to have been joined in the usual manner (supposed to be the position of the hands in worship) the left is broken off—ascend a very rough wooden ladder to the upper story, above are the remains of a good stone staircase which appears to have been completed to the bottom, but subsequently broken off R and L of the verandah above are figures seated in a posture of worship in recesses with vestibules and neatly carved pillars; in the apartment above there are no centre pillars, those at the side are all plain, in the centre recess is a figure of Juggurnath, seated on a musnud with his hands in the usual position as in No. 3 cave, on each side of the entrance to the recess are two figures and in front of the entrance to the verandah on each side are two seated durwans.

No. VI. There is no verandah to this cave and the front is perfectly open as if it was a wide verandah, some of the centre pillars have fallen down; in the centre recess is a figure seated on a musnud, my fallacious attendants called it Raja Indur? but there is little doubt of its being a Budhist figure; the musnud is supported by two antelopes confronting each other and on each side are two menials fanning him, and beyond are other servants much daubed with white paint, all the figures in this cave are daubed, black, and dirty, on each side of the hall are other recesses with vestibules and pillars attached, R. and L. *of the entrance to the centre recess are standing and sitting figures apparently in the act of devotion or meek resignation i. e. apathy! all the figures in this cave are much disfigured with* paint i. e. with a vile modern compost; there are no paintings in this cave.

No. VII. This cave is of the Gothic style of architecture similar to that at Ellora called the carpenter's cave, that is to say similar with regard to the vaulted roof and general plan, it differs in not having the rib work on the roof inside; outside, above the vestibule the roof is ribbed; it presents incontestible proofs of having been a Budhist cave, having the Dehgoop or chaxtyn, the Budhist tomb and pulpit. Above the entrance to this cave are ornamented devices ascending to the terrace over the vestibule, supposed to be the orchestra of the Budhist temple, it fronts the dehgoop which is always at the nave of the cave and throws daylight into the cave; R. and L. of this terrace are gigantic Budhist figures with either curly natural hair, wigs, or hairdresses called " muggoth," I leave the learned to dispute which of the three articles these figures wear, they look exceedingly like Barristers's wigs, query, were Barristers wigs derived from the Budhists? descend and enter the interior by dint of stooping under the doorway, about 4 feet. from the wall are octagonal pillars in number 20 going all round the cave leaving a passage between, over the ceiling of which has been painted but all is now destroyed, the whole of this cave has been painted but they have been much mutilated by some vile wretches; what remains of them is beautiful, there are no sculptured figures in this cave excepting one behind the dehgoop, the dehgoop is plain, also the roof, several pillars have fallen down, owing I suppose to the dampness during the rains, above the pillars are parts of painting, outside on the wall L. and R of the entrance low down are cut *fac similes* of the dehgoop inside; in a recess S. of entrance is a Budh figure, the thumb and forefinger of R. Hand seizing the little finger of L. hand, in another recess is a seated figure on a musnud supported by a wheel.

No. VIII. A cave on a similar plan to the last but without a vestibule and considerably larger, on the roof are marks laid out for beams as if the intermediate space were intended to be chiselled away; at the further end is a large dehgoop differing in plan from the last in having an intermediate circle supporting the cupola above; the pillars of this cave are octagonal and amount to 34—9 others have fallen down and lay about, above the pillars are the marks for beams, on the pillars are paintings of men and women in divers colors standing and sitting, the roof of the inner verandah below the pillars and wall is arched and ribbed, on the L. hand on the side of the beams are some well drawn figures of women and in other parts are some good circular medallions, some of the paintings are in excellent condition, but sad mutilation has been going on here. there is a fine light thrown into this cave—mem. from there being a quantity of cow dung in this cave I suppose the Bheels have been making it their residence for some time lately. On the left of the entrance to this cave in a low recess are a few small figures.

No. IX Enter the verandah of this cave, the pillars of which are plain and fractured; there are paintings of birds and flowers on the ceiling but they are much mutilated and blackened by smoke; R. and L. of the entrance to the inner hall are large windows with round broken pillars, on the R. of the verandah are 3 groupes, the principal character is seated and on each side is an attendant standing, all are daubed and disfigured with paint and filth, modern Hindoo taste, sad retrogression! at the entrance are pedestals of Tigers heads, the hall is plain and boasts of only 4 pillars, in the centre recess (with a vistibule) sits a gigantic figure of Jelunder Nath? with head daubed with paint, a hand broken and immense feet, his musnud is supported by two beautifully cut deer on each side of the wheel and at each side is a tiger couchant, on the L. next a deer is a child in the kneeling position, the body and thighs *are beautifully carved but the face and hands are broken, the child must have been praying or supplicating, the fracture of the face has evidently been the wanton act of some wretch, for the stone is a close grained sandstone and could not have suffered from decomposition as the other part is in excellent preservation; there are* 4 plain recesses on the S. all the paintings in this cave are almost entirely obliterated.

No. X. Enter a low cave without verandah, it contains 12 recesses, above and below each is a line of sculptured device, this cave is much dilapidated and has no sculptured figures.

Beyond is a small cave with 5 recesses destitute of all ornament; this would lead one to suppose that these two caves were intended as residences for the lower class of menials.—ascend by a rough rocky path to.

No. XI. Most of the pillars of the verandah of this cave are broken, the two immediately in front are fluted; on each side of the doorway are 3 standing doorkeepers and in the centre are figures of women 2 ft. high, there are no other sculptured figures belonging to this cave, inside are rough hewn pillars left unfinished but cut as if intended to be completed; over the doorway is some painting nearly obliterated.

To be Continued.

Illustrations of the Ajunta Cave paintings and the Cave inscriptions of Western India.

The subscribers to this work are hereby informed that the delay of its publication has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining more than one lithographer in Bombay to execute the plates; which are now completed to No. 35, and will be accompanied by fac-simile's and copies of the Cave inscriptions at Kaneri, Karli, Maher, Nasik, Junir, and Ajunta.

The original object of the work was to describe the Caves of Ajunta only; but the projector of it conceiving that the subject of the Buddaha religion, which once extensively prevailed in this side of India, might be successfully illustrated, in reference to its connexion with Indian history, by lithographed copies of all the Cave inscriptions procurable, they resolved to make the work complete in this respect, and to add some account of other excavations in Western India. The expense therefore attending its preparation has much exceeded their original expectations; and to meet the same they are unwillingly obliged to advance the amount of subscriptions for each copy, to Rupees Thirty (30)

Only a limited number of the coloured fresco-paintings will be published for subscribers at the above price; and the uncoloured lithographs of the same, will be published at Rs. 20 as originally advertised.

Subscribers to the work, now nearly ready for publication, are requested to remit the amount of their subscriptions to Messrs. Skinner and Co. and in case of change of abode to notify to whom their copies are to be delivered.

HIGH WATER TABLE 20TH APRIL, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	3 35	4 5
Sunday	4 38	5 14
Monday	5 50	6 43

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 17th. Ensign J. T. Barr, 7th Regt N. I. from Mhow.
Do. do. Asst. Surg. A. Durham, M. D. I. N. from Kurrachee,
Do. 18th. Lieut. W. H. Welch, 26th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon William Deacon, Staff from Sinde.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 16th. Capt A. McD. Elder, A. D. C. to Major Gen. Welsh, Vizagapatam.
Do. 19th. Asst. Surg. J. Ryan, Staff to Southern Konkan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Poona, on the 14th instant the Lady of Major Pennycuick, H. M. 17th Regiment of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 17. Portuguese Barque, Marquis of Hasting's, C. A. Ozario, Master, from Macao, left Macao 17th January, touched at Singapore, Malaca, Penang, Cochin, Tellicherry, and Goa, 9th inst. Of Point de Galle, signalled the Shaw Allum, from this Port, bound to Calcutta, all well.

Passengers.—Mr. I. V. Gomes, de Sta. Ritta, and 5 Lascars.

Do. do. The East India Company's Surveying Brig Palinurus, Lieut. J. Sheppeard, Commanding, from Kurrachie 11th April.

DEPARTURES.

April 15. Ship Kusrovie, J. F. B. Jackson, Master, to Singapore, and Siam.

Do. do. Barque, Eliza John Mann, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Mr. Woleston, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bentley.

Do. 16. The East India Company's Steamer, Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commanding to Suez.

Passengers. As per Courier of the 16th Instant.

… Barque Cecilea, P. Ray, Master, to Calcutta.

… Elder.

… Daviot, Master, to Cochin and

… C. Paulan Esq.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th May.
Hannah	Do.	Aden	20th April
Bolton	Remington & Co.	London.	25th inst.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	Do.	1st May.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	19th April
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Ditto.	25th do.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	Ditto.	25th do.
Ann Crichton	Do.	Ditto.	Quick desp.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Ditto.	1st May
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	30th April
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	5th May
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	With desp.
Sylph	Lramjee Cawasjee Esq.	Lintin.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.		

Her M. Sloop of War, Volage.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Berenice, and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station. Bengal Pilot Brigs Orissa and Pownah.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Futtay Hulbary, Julia, Markabaker, Hydroose, Hanah, Mayaram Dyar-a, Patamber Savoy, Nimble' Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family Resolution, Sultan, Dallay, Hamsode, Ann Crchton and Eamont.

Arab—Ship Tauze

Danish—Syden

Portuguese—Brig Cassador, and Marquis of Hastings.

French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	21st Jan.
John Denniston	Grey and Co.	do.	26th do.
Ann	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Thetis	Do.	do.	15th Feb.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormusjee	do.	9th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co.	do.	Do. do.
Glenelg		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co.	lo. & Cape	10th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	6th do.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	do.	8th do.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	14th do.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	16th Feb.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	end of Jan.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	Do. do.
Broad Oak		do.	17th Jan.
Caledonia		do.	11th Nov.
Commerce		do.	end of Feb.
Crown		do.	In all do.
Barbarr		do.	
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb.
British Merchant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	18th Jan.
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.	do.	16th Jan.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	
Josephine		Bondesas	22nd Dec.
St. Gualtes		Bisbon	2nd Feb.
La Navarin	Tho's. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	25th Jan.
Emilia	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Drongan	Do.	Madras	12th do.

From *New York.*—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.
" *China.*—Sulimany,
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger.
" *Madras.*—Catherine.

INDIAN AND EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—APRIL 6.

The situation of the Army, is, we regret to say, becoming critical. The advanced columns are in a very crippled state from loss of carriage and want of supplies, and instead of approaching the Boolan Pass in that vigorous efficiency so much required in a difficult country, they enter it with very inadequate means of transport and an exhausted Commissariat. Nor is the condition of the rear and main body better. Whatever their present state may be, and our accounts shew it to be deplorable enough, it must under the present state of things become worse, as they approach the Pass by the track of the columns that preceded them, and who have exhausted the country of the little supplies it afforded. The rear or Sir John Keane's division was in a very feeble condition early in March, so that the carriage of the 3d Brigade had been sent to it *and now it is in such straits, that it is said to be in* contemplation to press even private carriage for its use. This is a deplorable condition for an invading Army, but still worse remains behind. The European Soldiery have fortunately up to the present period, withstood the effects of a greater degree of heat than we experience in India, and of Commissariat provisions, but they must ere long undermine the health of the men. Already disease has appeared in Sir John Kean's Camp, and the appearance of the Bengal Europeans was becoming strongly marked with the effects of the campaign. They are described as pale, jaded, and only preserved from depression, by the prospects of a fine climate and abundant supplies at Cabool. The Seapoys, too, cannot long bear up against the difficulties of the march, and will certainly suffer much, if the gradual extinction of the cattle of the Army, should render it necessary that they should convey their own baggage. What all this may lead to, it is difficult to say, in ignorance as we are of the prospects that open to the Army when they cross the Pass and enter the mountainous district of Candahar. Unless they improve very much, our condition will be one of serious embrassment, and ignorant though we are of them, we fear there is much reason to apprehend, that they are not such as the state of our Army absolutely requires. To escape the evil that threatens us, by retreating, is impossible, we must go on with an energy proportioned to the difficulties pressing upon us. This we conceive can be best and most effectually done by relaxing from our concliatory Policy. Self-preservation—for to such has the question now come—justifies us in forcibly levying such contributions as we require, and forcing assistance from the Sindh Chiefs, who should not be allowed as all our accounts say they are, to thwart us and covertly and to our difficulties. There is no want of supplies in the country, to so small an extent comparatively speaking, as would suffice our small Army, nor of power to render them forthcoming. But to exert this according to the Head of the Government, would be to compromise or something, the high character of British justice and our good cause. We hope, we shall not compromise the safety our Army, in our unaccountable regard for what is a mere name. To attempt to conciliate by any course whatever, the Scindeans, or impress them with a sense of British justice is as idle as to beat the air, and opposed to whatever we know of human nature or History. When Britain expended her blood and treasure in loosening the chain (we use the common expression, without at all adopting the common opinion as to the Spanish War) rivetted round the wretched Spaniards by the French, did she conciliate that people? Or did she conciliate them when driving their enemy from their soil, when her armies observed the rights of property as strictly as they do as citizens in their own country, or as we affect to do now in Sinde. The answer may be read in any page that describes these Wars. The Spaniards hated us with nearly equal cordiality with their truculent enemies, and yet we are attempting to make the Sindeeans enamoured of us, by respecting their rights of property as they are called, while we tax them as we alone can tax. The experiment may be an interesting one, but we would recommend its being abandoned for the present.

Our extracts from our *Dehlee* cotemporary support these remarks, which we shall conclude with the following from a letter, dated 15 miles from Bagh, and which we give verbatim, as any alteration would spoil the freshness of truth there is in it. The writer is not one who suffers from imaginative hardship: he describes it just as it is.

" We are getting on towards the Boolan Pass—and cattle are knocking up—Officers obliged to leave tents, &c. behind, that is some of them—the country we have passed through for the last seven days has not given us *one single blade* of grass for our horses, and kirbee is only procurable *at times*. The camels are without forage and cannot last much longer—not a single march do we make but pass some thirty or forty of them dead and dying—the villages are mostly deserted. Some of us have not tasted a glass of wine for a fortnight, and upwards—we should be glad to get Commissariat Rations of rum, and most happy to pay for the same—but our *liberal* Government will not permit it to be issued to Officers—even on the condition of being paid for it—such is its consideration for its Army. A few days since the people brought water for sale into Camp, a common Hindoostani kidgeree pot full for four annas. We are all anxiety to get through the Pass—of Sir John Keane's movements we are in ignorance."

Other letters say that the Boolun Pass had been ascertained to be long and difficult, in consequence of which the Cavalry were to be dismounted. It was currently believed that some opposition would be experienced from Mr. or as he is called, General Campbell, who was at the head of 10,000 Afghans. This is incredible, but there is no doubt, that if these people strike a blow, it will be while we are upon the Pass.

We Publish in Another column, the Result of the Application made by the Agra Bank to the Court of Directors, for a paper Currency, together with the Secretary's letter to the Proprietors announcing the result. It is, it will be seen unfavourable, the Court having negatived the Application. The grounds for this determination are set forth, and ably refuted in the letter to the Proprietors, and though as yet it has not been determined to make a second application, the subject will not be allowed to rest. The feeling of the Government as displayed in the Bombay Bank question, shews a rooted dislike to the extension of Banking in India. The Agra Bank reference will, however, when it is made in all probability lead to the introduction of the question into Parliament, where it will be more favourably viewed.

OUDE.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR.—During the last unhappy reign of Oude, the papers have been constantly employed in censuring the maladministration of this government, but now although the aspect of affairs have been entirely changed, and a decided improvement has taken place in every department, no mention of them is made in your interesting and well-conducted Paper. I send this, in the hope you will oblige by giving it insertion in your columns.

When the wise and just Nusseer-ud-dowlah ascended the throne of his ancestors, he having the welfare of his subjects at heart, immediately selected the late Huckeem Mundy, as the most fit person for his Premier, who, on being appointed to that important office, immediately examined the long-neglected accounts of the State, and discovered a large deficiency to the extent of 40 lakhs in the collections, which Rushnu-ud-dowlah and his Satellite Soban Ally Khan had kept for their own use; this the late Huckeem by judicious management made them disgorge, much to the satisfaction of his Majesty. Unfortunately he was not spared to render further important service to the State. On the demise of the late Huckeem, his Majesty saw that all now depended on himself, so he set about arranging the revenue of the country, and by wise and salutary loans which he framed in the management of the same, granting leases for three or five years, and establishing confidence in the Ahmils. Persons came forward offering an advance of revenue to the extent of 50 lakhs, on districts farmed out by the Government. His Majesty seeing the inutility of retaining a large Army, reduced the number from 50,000 men to 20,000, keeping the Regiments retained in the most efficient state; to prevent the oppression of the Ahmils over the Zemindars, he has deprived them of all power over the Regiments without previous orders from himself; and, I am happy to say from the good management introduced, these calls are seldom made.

His Majesty has made a very good selection in Amhed Ally Khan, the nephew of the late Huckeem, for his minister; this circumstance has established a general confidence of his Majesty's disposition, and those about the Court are forgetting the absurd practice of discarding claims of old servants by the court and removing all from office either on the dismissal or demise of a minister, merely because *they were retained by him.* Ahmed Ally Khan is much beloved both by the Seeahs and Sunness on account of his honest, just, and correct principles, he can never be tempted to take a douceur even to a large amount, hence the absence of oppression and tyranny in the present reign.

His Majesty after arranging the revenue of the Kingdom, next drew his attention to the expences, and was not a little surprised to find that they exceeded the former annual collections, and on reference to his honest, faithful and devoted treasurer, Futteh Alley Khan, treasurer to the State, he found that many were employed, some on 3000 rupees a month, merely to make a *Salam* to his *late Majesty*. These he immediately discharged, and made such a retrenchment in his establishment, as to enable him to make a handsome provision for every Member of the Royal family, who were much neglected in the late reign, and whose allowances, although on a reduced scale, were four years in arrears, and to pay his servant's salaries regularly every second month, which is done. Such a circumstance never occured even in the late Saadut Ally's reign.

His Majesty was pleased to see the beautiful nustalic and *moskh characters, so rapidly multiplied at his Lithographic Press*, exactly as the best *Khooshnavese had written it, on seeing this, and knowing the advantage the civilized world has* derived from the art of printing, he was pleased *to* order rare works on Religion, Ethics, and several of the Sciences to be struck off, and very liberally distributes *them* to his subjects.

The Mohurrum is just over, and never since the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the place, was the festival celebrated in a more splendid and *peaceful* manner,—Hussun Abad, his Majesty's Emambarah, was decorated *in* a style passing all description, where a large distribution of food was made during the 13 days. His Majesty was also pleased to order a large reservior containing thousands of gallons of water, to be prepared into the most delicious sherbut, containing Sugar Candy, Rose Water, Almonds, Pistahs, &c. for the free use of all who visited the place without respect to religion, thereby wishing to shew a regard alike to all; and it was amusing to see a Sheah, who, in the late reign, was ready to destroy his Sunnee brother, now drinking sherbut together in the best of feelings.

Yours obediently,
CORRECT.

Mandion 20th March, 1839.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Camp Barh, 14th March, 1839.
GENERAL.

Appointments.—Captain N. S. Nesbitt, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, Commandant of the Escort of the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, is appointed to be Post Master at Jyepoor.

Captain B. Macmahon, of the 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Assistant to the Political Agent at Muheedpoor, is appointed to be Post Master at Bajwas.

JUDICIAL.

Appointment.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, Assistant to the Magistrate and collector of Benares, is invested with the special powers described in Clause 3, Section 2, Regulation III of 1821.

Notification.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. H. Swetenham, Civil and Sessions Judge of Furruckabad, in orders of 27th February last, is cancelled from the 26th idem—the day on which he resumed charge of his Office.

F. CURRIE.
Offg. Secy. to the Gov. Gen. for the N. W. P.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—APRIL 6.

STEAM REPORT.—We have inserted the letter of our correspondent " S," adverting to our remarks on the Steam Report. We do not think he has made out a case, why the direct line should be to Calcutta instead of to Bombay. There is no reason for altering the existing point of despatch of Steam communication; but this would undoubtedly be the result were Calcutta to be made the terminus of the direct line. By " S.'s" own showing, and giving him the Madras letters into the bargain, he does not venture to claim more than half of the whole mails brought from England; and we will merely observe, that for his half we see no reason to alter our views, or to advocate any alteration in the Bombay arrangement.

The carriage of the mail by dak from Bombay to Calcutta is infamous, dilatory, or inefficient. If the Calcutta people will get up a petition denouncing the whole Post Office system in India, we will promise them our unqualified support; for we are free to confess, that it is a disgrace to the Government: but, because it is so, that is no reason why Calcutta should enjoy a monopoly. But we are not quite disposed to give him Madras; because, unless he can expunge an inadvertent speech at a Public meeting in Calcutta about the badness of the dâks, or that improvement in their transit would spoil the Calcutta pet scheme, we cannot think that the discussion will lead to any benefit, and are content to leave it to work its own way on the public mind.

We must beg to observe, by the terms " local Calcutta," and " one single place," are meant all places below Benares, or in other words in Bengal, and not the *City of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA.

GYANANNESHUN.—APRIL 8.

We have learnt from a source we can safely rely on that there is very little probability of the success, which the directors of the Bengal Bank expected from their branch establishment at Mirzapore.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—APRIL 8.

We have heard from various sources that Mr. Turton's return from England may not be expected before *October* next—thought one of our contemporaries has fixed the period for his arrival in June—time will shew.

We learn from our Chittagong correspondent that there was considerable sickness among the residents at that station at the end of the past month.

We understand the following appointment was made by the Right Honorable the Governor General, at Simla on the 23d ultimo:—Captain T. E. A Napleton, of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, during the absence of the Deputy Adjutant General on Field Service, or until further Orders, in the room of Capt. Wyllie, who has obtained leave of absence on Medical Certificate.

JHANSI.—Letters from Jhansi mention that the commission which had been appointed to settle the question of succession, had finished its labors; Colonel Spiers had returned to Gwalior, and Mr. Fraser to Banda. Nothing, of course, is known as to the recommendation which the commissioners may found upon their proceedings; but *on dit*, that it is intended to propose that Baba Sahib, as he is called, be nominally restored, and a Resident placed at Jhansi. Our correspondents describe the weather as being by no means unpleasant as yet. Scindea's contingent horse had returned to Sippree, having been relieved at Karrara by a company of the 33d N. I. under Captain Sandeman. The Jalon (Wardrope's) Legion is said to be getting on admirably. Both the sepoys and sowars are paying great attention to the drill. The dawk to Jhansi is complained of as bad and irregular. —*Englishman.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—APRIL 5.

SOODASUN SAIN *v.* LUCKEYNAUTH MULLICK.—The case of *Soodasun Sain* versus *Luckeynauth Mullick*' which, as we have already mentioned, was an action of *crim. con.* between *Hindoos*, came on yesterday in the Supreme Court, and occupied the Court until half past six o'clock, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with damage, Co's. Rs. Three Thousand. This trial seemed to create intense interest among the native community, and the Court was a good deal crowded, especially at the close. From the lateness of the hour, we have been unable to complete our report, but a full report will appear in our columns tomorrow morning. The Chief Justice stated, that there was one instance in which a similar action had been brought in the Supreme Court, and this was so long ago as the year 1778, but the plaintiff in that case was *nonsuited,* on the ground merely of *defective evidence of the marriage.* His Lordship said (in stating his own opinion) that it seemed quite clear from the authority of Colebrook, Macnaghten, Strange and other writers, that *according to Hindoo law,* adultery, although *criminally* punishable, both in the adulterer and adulteress, was *not civilly* cognizable, and that the injured party therefore could *not* recover damages in any Mofussil Court of law. Leave was accordingly reserved to the defendant's Counsel to move upon the point of law, if they should be of opinion that English law was not applicable to the case, and that the defendant, according to the Hindoo rules, was precluded from recovering equally in the Queen's and Company's Courts. It is observable that the statute of 21 Geo. III. only directs that the Supreme Court shall administer the law of the defendant in cases of *inheritance* and of *contract*; and this certainly is neither one nor the other. We understand, however, that the point of law will be raised by the Counsel for the defendants.

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the *Agnis* Hallie, from China 21st Feby. and Singapore 6th March.—*April 6.*

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the *Condor*, Finbey, from Boston 24th November: *Gentoo*, Dodd, from Greenock 24th November, and the H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, Dicey, from Moulmein 1st, and Rangoon 2d April. The *Ganges* having on board Col. Benson and Dr. Bayfield.—*April 8.*

We have received files of the *Canton Press* and *Register* to the 16th of February, our extracts from which will be found in another column. We regret to notice the total loss of another Opium Clipper on the West-Coast—the *Attaran*, Captain Jackson, with a valuable cargo - the crew saved and brought to *Macao* in a China boat.

The Opium trade continued at a stand-still; and an opinion was daily gaining ground, that the Government would succeed in preventing the importation, or at least limiting it to a comparatively trifling quantity, In January the deliveries did not exceed 274½ chests, of which 107½ *Malwa*. Prices were not quoted. It seems that the high officers of Government had recommended the adoption of the most vigorous measures in suppression of the traffic, ; and one worthy, a certain Chow Teen Tseo, Suprintendent-General of the transport of grain, urges the following pleasant prescription, the persual of which must have made the ears of some of our countrymen tingle not a little :—

" The first plan that we must put in force there, is sternly to prohibit the exportation of Tea and Rhubarb. We must contentedly give up several myriads of revenue, in order to stop many more myraids of leakage. We must quietly stop till the foreigners come before us, and beg their lives, not daring to bring one atom of their poison to infect our country; *and when we shall have put to death several tens of their ringleaders in this mischief,* and cut off several hundreds of native traitors, then we may, out of compassion, open to them an end of the net, and relax our prohibitions against the export of Tea and Rhubarb! Still these commodities, when exported afterwards, must have a limit set them, and the power to grant, or withdraw permission must rest exclusively with us. Thus then will the foreigners be deterred from carrying into effect their dark and poisonous plans! And as for the scheme of mine for stopping up the fountain of the evil, there will be no need to limit a year or any space of time before commencing it, we may set about it immediately."

Money was very scarce, and exchange on London quoted at 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per *dollar* at 6 months sight.

There is no mention of the *Syren*; so it is impossible to indulge any hope of the safety of that unfortunate vessel and her crew.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—APRIL 8,

THE investigation respecting the disturbance on board the *Lord Lowther* continued to occupy the Beach Magistrates all last week. The depositions of several of the Passengers and Ship's Company were taken on Friday and Saturday, and the Officers in custody, amounting altogether to ten persons, were brought up each day to hear the depositions read.

As the Sessions commence on Monday next, and the trial of this case is expected to be the first, it is not supposed that the detention of the *Lord Lowther* will be much greater than necessary to discharge her cargo, a considerable portion of which is for this place.

NOTHING we believe is yet known respecting the appointment of Adjutant General in room of Major Haig deceased. It is generally understood that Captain Browne will be confirmed in the office of Deputy, and that Lieutenant Gordon, and Captain Grant, will be respectively Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. It is expected that the new arrangements for the Military Board will be carried into effect shortly; and on Col. Hitchin's appointment to a seat in it, the Commander-in-Chief will be at liberty to select an Adjutant General without the difficulties which now stand in his way.

The Weather has been intensely hot and oppressive ever since the end of last month; for the last two or three days we have had occasional clouds and calms, and a few drops of rain fell on Tuesday night and yesterday morning. The surf flag, intimating double boat hire, has been hoisted on several occasion since. *April 11.*

SHIPPI…G INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS,—April 7 … Brig *Sir William Wallace*, T. W. Fengate, from Penang 23d March.
Passengers.—Mrs. S… …llie, Miss Cox, Mr. Anchant, 38 Natives and one Ayah.
Do. 8, Ship *China*, J. … Biddle, from Calcutta 13th March.
Passengers for Madras—Captain Macdonald, Mr. Hughes and Mr Capello—*Steerage*—Mr. …non, Mr. Oliva, Mr. Curt… …tive Servants.—*for London*—Mrs. Hall, Mr. Levy, and 6 N…, Captain Field, Mr. Lawrie Mr. and Miss Evans, Dr. Evan… …nton, Miss and Mr. Evens. Saunders, Miss and Mr. Sw…
Do. 8, American Ship … *Augustus*, J. H. Millett, from Colombo 6th. Spoke Barque … *Cape Packet* from the Mauritius to Bengal.
DEPARTURES.—April 7, Bar… …ue *Louisa*, Geo. Hardy, … Chittagong. …es, to Calcutta.
Do. 10, Ship *Rookery*, H. Hu… …llace, and 4 Servants.
Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. Wa…

MASULIPATAM. … Union, A. de la Com…
25th arrived and 26th sailed brig … from Madras, to Coringa—passenger, E…nsign Dent.

CORINGA. …ar Commander, to Calcutta;—passengers, 2 Officers and 14 Seamen of the barque …
26th. sailed sloop Bundabaloo, Koo… Emily, and 1 Convict.

VIZAGAPATAM. …er, from Coringa …
25th. arrived barque Sarah, W. F. Walk… —passengers Ensign A. L. Steel, J. L. St. Clair and W. Swinton, 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner, 1 Serjeant and 1 pensioner.

CANNANORE.

24th, arrived ship Walmer Castle, W. Bourchier, from Bombay 18th Instant, to London.

Passengers, from Cannanore, Captain and Mrs. Edward Haldane with 2 Children of the 4th Regt. N. I.; from Tellicherry, Doctor and Mrs. Simms.

THE *East India*, Captain Shepherd, which left this on the 4th, reached Masulipatam on the evening of the following day, and the *Avoca* a few hours before her. The 31st Regiment arrived at Masulipatam from Ellore on the 6th, and they were expected to embark for Moulmein on the 9th Instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
FORT ST. GEORGE, *9th April* 1839.

No. 53 of 1839.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to make the following appointments.

Captain C. A. Browne of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army with the official rank of Major vice Haig.

Lieutenant R. Gordon of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, to be Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, vice Browne.

Captain S. A. Grant of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, vice Gordon.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—APRIL 9.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A DETACHMENT 18TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—A Native Correspondent at Vingorla, where three companies of the 18th Madras Native Infantry are at present stationed, has sent us the particulars of an affair, wherein a small party of the 18th Madras Native Infantry particularly distinguished itself in the succesful defence of its post, the Government Treasury at Malwan, against the bold and desperate attack of a large body of Marauders on the night of the 23d ultimo, Malwan, or Mallown, for it goes by both names, is a small seaport town on the Western Coast about a dozen miles to the Northward of Vingorla. The Treasury is situated on a hill the rocky inequalities about which afford good cover to an attacking party. The Marauders between two and three hundred in number came down from the Colapoor direction about midnight, but were it seems fortunately perceived by a Peon who gave the alarm to the Native officer commanding the Treasury Guard, and he with good judgment got his men under arms without noise and awaited the attack in a perfect state of preparation. Meanwhile the Marauders kept themselves closely concealed amongst the rocks about the Treasury hill 'till the moon had disappeared, when the whole band made a rush at the place, but were received [much to their astonishment] with such a murderous fire, from the Guard that they at once went to the right about and sought shelter among the walls in front of the treasury, where they held themselves ready for another attack so soon as the ammunition of the Sepoys should be expended, their Commandant however very properly restrained his men from throwing away their fire, which was only kept up in occasional dropping shots as individuals became visible. The alarm in the town was throughout the night considerable but at daylight the Townspeople, Sebundies and Police made a smart attack on the rear of the Marauders who after a short resistance made off, leaving twenty five of their number killed and wounded, besides which nearly an hundred more were taken in the pursuit, not however without some loss to the pursuers. We regret to state that the brave Havildar of the 18th was mortally wounded and is since dead. The Government will doubtless make provision for the family of this deserving individual, and which we hope soon to have it in our power to announce.

BANGALORE.—A friend at Bangalore writes that they are all in a glorious state of uncertainty at that station, as to the disposal of the Force. The Ordnance and Commissariat Departments are making preparations on a large scale, in Camp equipage and the means of transport, Elephants, Camels, &c., altho' it is supposed that the movements of the Troops will depend in a great measure on those of the Bellary Force, and should any part of that take the field, it is said that the remaining Squadrons of Dragoons, the F. Troop Horse Artillery and a Squadron of the 4th Cavalry will be pushed on at once towards Bellary.

QUEDAH.

On Wednesday last the Brig " *Anna*" of about 200 Tons burthen, sailed from this Port, accompanied by two China Junks for the Quallah Moodah river. The Brig has been fitted out at this Port, it is said by a Chinaman, and armed with Guns of various calibre, as well as a plentiful store of small arms, cutlasses &c. &c. Powder and shot;—and the Junks armed in a similar way, as far as their peculiar construction will admit; —they were manned principally by Chinese, and a few native Christians, and are intended to aid the Siamese in their reconquest of Quedah! The Brig " *Anna* has a British register, and is commanded by a native Christian, although when she left the Port, she sailed under an accredited Siamese Flag.—Now this is a most extraordinary proceeding, and we shall examine somewhat into the nature of it.—We witness an English Vessel for some weeks past fitting out in the Port for the avowed purpose of war, or in other words, the *intention* of committing hostility on our own people the Malays, in aiding the Siamese in their reconquest of Quedah, if such be their intention.—We belive this Vessel has no legal authority whatever for arming herself for offensive warfare, and therefore the first *overt* act committed by her people on the Malays will subject her to immediate detention and ultimate Condemnation for Piracy by the first British Man of War, that falls in with her; this good fortune may probably happen to the *Hyacinth*, and her Captain, would no doubt feel it his duty to send her to Singapore, under the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty for judgement. We maintain the " Maritime Law" does not recognize the existence of any vessel sailing under any flag, but that in which she is registered; and if she does so, more especially being armed, and without " Letter of Marque," the subjects herself to condemnation: for the very act of " Armament" implies *intention* of war and reprisal which in the eye of the Law is sufficient proof for judgement againt her.—The Siamese by the redoubtable treaty of Bankok will endeavour to dislodge the Malay's from Quedah; but in the case of the " *Anna*" a British Vessel sailing with a British Register for such an object under an accredited Siamese Flag, without being registered *de novo* by the Siamese Government, and having " Letters of Marque" to legalize their acts of hostility towards the Malay's; will subject her in our opinion to condemnation as a Pirate—on committing the first act of aggression.—*Pinang Gaztete, March* 16.

CHINA,

PROCLAMATION.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c., and Ee, Vice President of the Board of War and Lieutenant Governor of Canton hereby proclaim to

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ry foreign nation for their full information
f two hundred years that the Celestial Dy-
n to trade at Canton, being nourished by
k you have reaped a full harvest of
d it being a matter of notoriety that
side foreigners depend upon a supply
uctions *tea* and *rhubarb*, you could
hout *our* trade, while the Heavenly
ot for *your's!* You have nevertheless
your minds to the Opium trade as the
Your store ships hoard up and deliver
rug in constant and rapid succession;
ds in league with you, purchase and
luded smokers who openly practice the
n allowed custom. The outer seas are
(vessels) which carry the baneful drug in-
mpire.
ed that you are scheming to drain out the
l kingdom and to subvert the destinies of
hall not stop to notice such absurdity.
nd countless treasurers of the Heavenly
they by such means be exhausted? Your
ng hither the noxious filth, is *profit*. The
ntral kingdom bear no enmity towards you;
ould you scheme to compass their destruction?
n has taken deep root in your hearts and has
(of the laws) But you should recollect that
pushed matters to their natural boundary, they
he indignation of heaven be once aroused, not
portation of Opium be cut off, but the exporta-
d rhubarb may also be interdicted. Our laws
this, and it is a measure which must be adopt-
therefore but feel deep anxiety on this point.
been repeatedly issued and we, the Governor and
gain and again counselled you, but intent only
ealth you set your ears against advice. You
ders who come to Canton are upright
ne: some of them have recently left the tho-
of stringing up Opium in the Schooners, and the
y of their dispositions exposed to the world!
nger lay claim to be called honorable men? Do
d to say that you confine yourselves to honest
gs?
ed practices have at length awakened the
ation in the breast of the great Emperor
hade mind upon their being throughly uprooted.
manded his ministers to deliberate and frame
ous laws, which he has directed the great Officers
es to carry into effect with unrelenting severity.
of heaven are bent with the intense earnestness,
ting &c): his pleasure has but to be obeyed!
vernor and Lieutenant Governor have recently re-
rd of the holy will commanding the naval officers
ion to assemble their squadrons, complete their ar-
uns and spears—and dispatch them to cruise about
rter of the seas, east, west and south, so as to form
co-operation to guard the coasts, seize all native
boats, and drive out all foreign ships, they may find
out. The superior officers of the civil department on
so commanded to exact the utmost vigilance from
dinates, in apprehending all who are connected with
raffic; whether melters, wholesale or retail dealers,
s. Thus by land and sea shall we be vigilant, from
stern and unrelenting.
ls have already been apprehended. Upon those re-
who, regardless of their lives have incorrigibly per-
eir unlawful calling, we have visited the severest pu-
which the law inflicts: such were Kwo Aping,
n and others with the evidence against them being
conclusive, we sentenced to be strangled. The less
ill be punished according to their deserts. The peo-
e stricken; tens of thousands have left off smoking
arily delivered up their pipes to Government; numb-
ling at the stern severity of the laws have cast their
th into the street and destroyed their apparatus;
blackguards who no, longer able to exercise their vile
taken alarm, and fled away, are still more nume-
this has been effected by the measures adopted in
d occurrences, such as we have mentioned, you may
y among our people.
eans clearly unfolded to you the state of affairs;
upon the passing events, and ask yourselves whether
an ye cherish hopes that after a while the former state of
s will return. The people of the central Kingdom who
the laws, are visited with the severest punishment: can
hen, expect that we will swerve from the even path of
e and eat you with clemency, while you, with your eyes
wilfully give yourselves up to licentiousness and villainy,
the law must be administered with an even hand, that
ajesty of Heaven may be manifested.
foreigners have brought your ships from far distant
for the purpose of employing your capital to advantage.
why should you court *destruction* in the garb of profit?
people are all, at this moment, leaving off the use of Opium,
e rascals who used to purchase from you are either all
in concealment. The Officers of Government are admin-
ng the laws with unrelenting severity, and the panic
people dare not engage (in the traffic) Every avenue for
sal (of Opium) is blocked up, and you can no longer
least profit on it.
many of the Central Kingdom people have sacrificed
s to Opium; but now they regard it as a deadly enemy
st it from them into the streets as they would dirt and
can you then still cherish hopes? Will you not turn
he path of error?
ing the circumstances, we the Governor and Lieutenant
or issue this edict: most earnestly do we command you
ript of it, to turn from and cast off your, hitherto,
ses, and send every one of the receiving ships,
ored in the outside waters, back to her country,
sels which do not enter the port, although they
Opium state ships, must be allowed to sail about,
hor, where and when they please. Let each of
arry on his own business in peaceful probity, and you
tually reap a golden harvest of honest gain. But if
rom first to last pertinaceously refuse to reform your er-
making *avarice* your sole principle of action, it is clear
of yourselves, abandon all claim to the protection of
s, and we the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, need
ourselves any more trouble to warn and exhort you,
dopt preventive measures against you and apprehend
ople); it only remains for us to report the state of things
Throne, and suggest that our ports be closed against
all commercial intercourse with you cut off for
When the port is once shut, it matters not whether you
Opium or not; for the exportation of the native producti-
and silk, being prohibited, we shall hold your lives in
n hands.
ppears that the Kings of your respective nations have
to been reverently submissive. The laws by which they
n you are dreadfully severe, and when the supplies of tea
hubarb shall be cut off, and they begin to enquire into the
s, you foreigners, although you have managed to escape the
the Heavenly laws, will find it difficult to avoid the meshes
r own.
w the Great Emperor has specially appointed an Imperial
missioner to come to Canton, to enquire into the state, and
cognizance, of the maritime affairs of the country. His
al is now hourly looked for. His object is to pluck
e root of the evil, and thoroughly eradicate the glaring vice,
eak the vase and sink the ship: to purify the land ere he
s from his labours.
f ye foreigners, your endeavours to amass profits are fraught
h imminent danger; turn from them, then, at once lest you
g down sorrow on your heads: for the consequences of your
sisting in them will be even more dreadful than is stated in
r edict, and we, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall
k with disgust and indignation upon your blind stupidity.
Our hearts still yearn with cherishing tenderness towards
u; we cannot rest without again advising and earnestly warn-
you, that you may turn into the path of safety. Listen,
en, to our words that hereafter you may have no cause for
pentence.
A special proclamation.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.
January, 1839. [*Canton Press, February* 2.
* To take their lives.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

CONSCIENCE has no conscience to suppose that Editors of Papers are to insert every thing they receive, whether approved of or not. The *Gazette* appears to have exercised a sound discretion in rejecting that portion of his letter, about which he complains.

QUERY—Don't you think that already sufficient injustice has been done the American Commodore without starting a fresh, and, as it appears to us, equally extravagant subject of conjecture as that which now engages public attention?

SELIM.—Will excuse our delay, which was quite unavoidable, in not sooner giving place to a second part of his valuable Paper on the Adjunta Caves.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 20th APRIL 1839.

The mail by the *Hugh Lindsay* this trip only numbered 10,519 covers. In addition to the Passengers mentioned in our last we observe the name, of G. Henderson Esq. and A. C. White Esq. and we understand Captain Haines returned by the same opportunity to Aden.

In another part of our Paper will be found an Edict promulgated at Canton for the effectual suppressing of the trade in Opium, and assuredly if its enactments are rigorously enforced, which there is every reason to think will be the case, it may be regarded as the *coup de grace* to this important branch of Indian Commerce. The proclamation abounds with all the usual figures and hyperbole of celestial composition, but at the same time with a sufficient sprinkling of sense to shew that they fully understand what they are about, and in particular where it speaks of the effect of the Opium trade being to drain China of its wealth, it lets us see where the shoe really pinches. It is this, rather than any high sense of morality or regard for the welfare of the People, we suspect, that has led to all the recent rigorous proceedings. The public treasury does not find Opium so good a return for the Teas &c. as the Dollars it used formerly to receive.

We noticed sometime ago that an order had been received at our Dock-yard to lay down a Steamer of 900 tons, as fellow to another, of the same size being built in England, which are to form part of our Steam Flotilla, and it will be gratifying to our Readers to know that ours has already been begun. We hear likewise that the finishing hand is being given to the *Victoria* which now only awaits the arrival of her Engines, to become fit for Service.

The H. C. Brig *Palinurus* Lieutenant Shepherd, came to anchor in our harbour on the evening of the 17th, having been six days on her passage from Karachee, and brought the following Passengers.

Colonel Pottinger, Doctor Deacon, Lieutenant Buckle, I. N. Mr. Glover, 2 European Seamen, Mr. Walker and two native Servants.

The *Constance* is also daily expected from Karachee. The Cholera it appears by last advices had broken out afresh in the force, but under a modified form and without doing much mischief. Among our correspondence is a letter from that place written time days before the *Palinuru s* sailed, containing a variety of minute and rather interesting particulars about the present state and future prospects of that Settlement, which we regret to find are not quite of so cheering a character as we had been led by former communications to imagine.

The Court of Enquiry on Lieut. Porter and the officers and men of the *Semiramis* commenced its sittings yesterday, on board the H. C Receiving ship *Hastings*. It consists of Capt. Smith and Lieut. Dobree of the Volage, and Captains Pepper and Low and Lieut. Montriou of the H. C. Service. The public will look with some anxiety for the result of this enquiry, into a transaction by which it has lost the services of one of its most powerful Steamers, at the very moment when these were most needed, and under circumstances that have never yet been satisfactorily explained. The composition of the Court gives assurance that the matter will be thoroughly sifted. With regret we have heard it stated that doubts are now entertained, owing to the injury sustained and defective state of her machinery, whether the *Semiramis* will ever again be fit for service, or useful for any thing unless perhaps as a floating depot for coals.

The latest accounts we have from the army only carry us to the 24th ulto. It was then ascertained that the Gundava Pass was impracticable. Sir John Keane left the Camp on the 23d., taking with him the Right wing, 1st. Cavalry and Right wing N. I. and expected to meet Mr. Macnaghten at Dadur, which was about 70 miles distant, and 6 long marches beyond Dadur would take them through the Bolan Pass. It was expected that they would halt sometime at Shaul at the head of the Pass. Genl. Willshire had assumed the command of the Bombay Force. Our letters mention the accident that had befallen Captn. Outram, and which for some time it is feared will deprive the Army of the services of a very valuable officer. His Horse came down with him, rolled over him and the hip joint suffered some severe injury by having come in contact with his sword. The advanced columns of the Bengalees report that the distant hills are covered with snow. From Hydrabad we learn that the Bellochees had succeeded in carrying off 500 Camels and 60 horses, which were proceeding from that Place to join the Army in charge of Captain Stockley of the Commissariat and a small party, who with difficulty escaped with their lives. We subjoin two later letters from the Force, which appeared in the *Gazette* of yesterday.

Shikarpore and Sukkur, March 26th and 27th.

"The last accounts from both armies are very favourable and things were going on well. Sir W. Cotton had reached the top of the pass with the advance, without any opposition. Sir John Keane was advancing rapidly, and the Bombay Division and Shah Soojah were close upon Dadur, and all doing well. Sir John had found the Gundava pass impracticable for the passage of troops, and therefore pushing on through the Bolan pass either after, or along with the Bengal corps. They will soon be on good marching ground, difficulties will vanish as the defiles are cleared, and the next account we hear from them will probably be from Candahar. Sir Alexander Burnes is toiling away with the foremost advance, it is said; but we have not here heard of him for some time, he is very likely, however, to be ere this at the upper end of the pass. I have dwelt here long enough already to know that this will be a roasting hot quarter. During the hottest part of the day, the thermometer is at 102, and what it will be bye and bye we may easily imagine.

The Indus is now swelling and rising rapidly I hope no damage will be sustained by the boats and by those at Vickur."

31st March.

"It was then reported that the Gundava Pass could not be crossed by Artillery: indeed, owing to natural obstacles, it was supposed to be too difficult a matter to get any of the army through it; the intellectualities and capabilities of the Staff and working men not being very considerable. Only one regiment of Native Infantry had managed to go on with the Commander-in-Chief, in spite of his previous determination to the contrary. The lucky corps is the 19th, "Sir John's own Invincibles," as they are called. The camp is surrounded by robbers, who never let an opportunity slip of carrying off clothes, cooking, pots, camels &c. With them "all is fish that comes to the net." Some Beelochees at Yul whilst disburdening a camel, were cut down; the others escaped with their prize. At Kechee and Yul the country is represented as a barren waste. At Kechee particularly no kurby, no grass. The villagers had all fled and left them nothing to rejoice them but a few dogs and a ditch of dirty water. The horses were absolutely all starving. A handful of green wheat at a rupee was considered rather a godsend

Several of the troop Ghorawallas from the 4th D[illegible]oons had run away at Larkana—about 14 from each troop. [illegible], however had returned. Officers servants had also deserted. They had plenty of rain on the 19th, and a gale of wind, which had rather cooled the atmosphere. The commissariat is in a disgraceful state of inefficiency. Camels dropping dead, on the road, &c. They were to remain at the town of Gundava until the Quarter Master General in his wisdom had pronounced on the practicability of the pass.

At Bukker, on the 31st, the thermometer was at 105 The officers were assured that for the next two months, the heat would increase daily—120. being nothing uncommon at midnight. The view on both sides of the river from the fort is extremely beautiful—Roree on one bank, Sukker on the other. The 5th and 23d regiments at the latter place. The bridge of Boats having been carried away, there had been no communication between the Sukkur Camp and the Gredadiers at Bukkur for a week. The officers of the Indian Navy were of opinion that no bridge could stand permanently, and the force of the current would be a bar to a flying bridge. They had heard from the camp on the 20th, doubtless letters of the same date as those we have received.—Sad complaints of Generals Wilshire and Sir John Keane as usual.—Letters positively says the Army could not get through the Gundava pass, consequently they were making a push for the Bolan, 70 of the "Lambs" were in hospital.—Sir John had consequently pushed on with his own Invincibles and some of the Native Cavalry to gain the Bengales—to get to *Dadur* into a better climate! It is reported in the Camp, that the Bombay force have received instructions to pull up about *Dadur* which they had nearly reached.—The Bukkur and Sukker folks were vegetating on the hope of still having a raid at Hydrabad.—"Never has there been a man at the head of an army who has done less for its comforts than Sir J. Keane.

We should have wished much to give the whole of Lord Durham's Report upon the Canadas, as a document developing with uncommon ability, the whole of our Colonial system, and containing a great deal that may be read with interest and advantage, even in this country, but its very great length we fear will put it out of our power to give more than detached portions. Under the head of European intelligence will be found in to-days Paper one portion well worthy of the attentive perusal of our Readers.

The *Hannah* we believe proceeds tomorrow to Aden with detachments of troops to the number, it is said, of 300, and the *Hydroose* will shortly follow with commissariat stores, materials for erecting Barracks &c.

The news from the Gulph is very important. It appears that Major Hennel had quitted Bushire, and according to one account gone to Karack, to another, on board the Admiral's ship, and that a Force had been sent on shore to protect the Residency. A great ferment existed in the Town. It is rigorously blockaded and all trade stopt, so that little doubt is left that without having recourse to more violent measures, the King will find it necessary to succumb to our demands.

We may mention as a piece of Bazaar gup—that, it is given out, the King of Persia has declared war against England and that a printed Manifesto has found its way here, or been got up here, and is in circulation among the People, which has attracted the notice of our authorities—True or false it is a only a subject to excite redicule,

Our Cotemporary the *Times* has a lengthy article, of nearly a column and a half, in vindication of what we called an "extraordinary statement" and might in addition have designated a mischeivous and most improper statement, in so far as its tendency was not only to injure and place in a bad light the character of a gentleman holding a high and responsible situation under his government, and obliged in the discharge of his duty frequently to come in contact with British authorities in these seas, but what was perhaps of higher importance to create an impression that an ill feeling, a want of confidence existed between his government and ours, two governments that by affinity, feeling, and interest are, and ought to be, bound together in closest terms of friendship. The *Times* with great simplicity says "that they felt it their duty as Journalists to communicate the *fact* to the British public, leaving that public to draw any conclusion or no conclusion just as it thought proper," which is about as good an illustration as we recollect having met with, of the story of the Dr. who, without any motive and in the best of humour, administered a dose of poison to his patient and then told him to walk about his business and not to trouble his head about the matter. But if the original statement was bad and unauthorised and most improper, much worse is the attempt now made to support it, by putting a construction, upon the Commodore's plain honest and down-right denial of the whole story, as near as may be, amounting to a doubt of the truth of what he has said, and all upon the after dinner gossip of a parcel of people (for we know the whole circumstances) some of whom in jest and others from a wish to breed mischief, (motives quite strong enough both for invention and exaggeration) thought proper thus to impose upon the *Times'* credulity! And how is this attempt to shake our faith in the Commodore's letter supported;—by supposing, that there must have been some occult reason otherwise the despatch never would have been sent by a sailing vessel round the Cape, when it might have gone in half the time overland, the *Times* forgetting, if it ever knew it, that no public Functionary like Commodore Read, be he English, French, American, or of whatever other nation, ever sends his despatches to his Govt. through the Post Office of another nation, or by the vessel of another nation, unless the circumstances be indeed of very great urgency, which might probably happen, though we never knew or heard of an instance of it, but of this we are very sure, that, had such a case occurred and Commodore Read been left no alternative but to choose between the Bombay Post Office and the French Captain, the former would have had the preference, though the Frenchman in addition to the high character for veracity and honor given him by the *Times* had been a very *Bayard sans tache et sans reproche.*

The *Times* however, not content with doing injustice to Commodore Read, seizes the opportunity to break out upon us for what it calls, with less courtesy than we were disposed to allow it, indeed we may say with a very great deal of effrontery, our "paltry insinuations" against the general accuracy of its information, and it instances five different cases, as to the accuracy of all of which it insinuates that we had thrown out doubts. Now in this the *Times* is entirely wrong, as it was in the case of Commodore Read. Excepting in the case of the Egyptian Army, we have no knowledge of the things upon which it vaunts itself so completely (in the hope no doubt by [illegible] of [illegible]

tising to attract a few stray subscribers), we never heard any thing of any of them, are not aware what importance, if any, the public attached to them, and for our own part see nothing wonderful at all in any of them. We did question certainly the report about the Egyptian Army, which was known and talked of in the Bazaar as soon, we believe, as it appeared in the *Times*, though this Paper arrogates a sort of exclusive claim to all the gup and gossip of the place; and we questioned it, upon a calculation of probabilities founded upon rather an intimate knowledge of the state of Egyptian affairs, at the same time, if we do not greatly mistake, stating that though the probabilities were against the truth of the Report, it might be true, as there was no folly or extravagance that the Ruler of Egypt would not run into. But we suspect that the sore place with our Cotemporary was not exactly there. It took occasion not long ago, in a spirit, it appeared to us, very much akin to the Rockite or White boy spirit, and in the same spirit that led it to introduce the American Commodore in so questionable a light, to represent in a long, verbose and inane Article, the relations between France and England as about to assume an unfriendly and hostile character and moreover that the influence of Boutienieff at Constantinople was undoing all that we had gained by our New Commercial treaty, in answer to which and acting under the influence of a spirit, we trust, very different towards the government to which we owe allegiance, we published a few Extracts from the English papers and from our own private correspondence which completely demolished all the *Times's* high wrought theories, and because we did not choose to notice that Paper as in any way connected with our subject, we are to be charged with "paltry insinuations" and "cunning inuendoes." We should like to know, why we should indulge in any such discreditable courses in our dealings with the *Times*? Does it suppose for a moment that we regard it in a different light from any other of our Cotemporaries, that we pay a whit more respect, to what it says than to what they say, or with all its backing of 30 Proprietors and the great "expence and labour" it goes to, there is any thing extraordinary in the production itself, or calling for marked attention from us. We have not observed that its information is one iota better than its neighbour's, or so good nearly as that of the *Gazette on Military* and *local* matters, and with regard to its prophecies, read we pray you, the subjoined Extract from the *Bombay Times*, of the 19th January and say if you recognise in the *Times* "a Daniel come to judgment"—"Paltry insinuations" and "cunning inuendoes" forsooth, and these from the *Times* too We would have our young contemporary to know that when we have any thing to say to him, we will tell him it in the same plain and intelligible language that we do now "and no mistake" There is a precept which the *Times* requires to be taught and that is, that modesty in youth is commendable; had it known this, we should scarcely have found it, while but six months emerged from swaddling clothes, swaggering, enacting Sir Oracle, pronouncing *ex cathedra*, as boldly and with as much brass, as if it issued from Printing House Square, with the full grown stature, the talent and reputation that it's Leviathan namesake has attained. We should be sorry to come down too severely upon our young cotemporary, but it knows well that it has most causelessly provoked our anger, and a little wholesome castigation in youth is often productive of good fruits in after life.

We owe an apology to our Readers for having thus far gone out of our way to notice any attack of the *Times*, which many probably will think we ought to have treated in the same cavalier manner that our Madras cotemporary the *Herald* treated a similar extravagant article, by merely quoting it and then saying "what is all this about"? But the *Times* had mixed up in our case matter of some public interest, and also thought proper to indulge in very unbecoming personal allusions, and as we do not permit any thing of this sort from any body, it became necessary to take some notice of it, and to notice it in a way that will teach our young cotemporary better behaviour for the future. Our wish was to live on friendly terms with all our neighbours, young and old, but from what cause we know not, for we never interfered either with their opinions unless when abominable, or their purses, the spirit of discord has crept in among them and seems, like the Devil in the herd of Swine, to be hurrying them headlong unto a sea of controversy and trouble.

"As this number of our journal will reach England with the packet that leaves Bombay this day, by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, we take the opportunity of expressing an earnest hope that the startling facts, and still more ominous presages, which have pressed with painful rapidity of succession on our attention during the last month—the contumacy of the Jhansee and other chiefs, under the very right hand of our power,—the warlike attitude of Nepaul and Burmah;—the rumoured appearance of a Russian of rank in Ava, successfully stimulating its monarch to hostile action;—the ejection of Lieut. Pottinger and Col. Stoddart from Herat, and, the accession of that very principality, which we defended, to the Perso-Russian aggressive league against our frontiers;—the resistance of Scinde to the march of our force:—the desertions in the Native Infantry composing the Army of the Indus;—the announcement audaciously put forth of the rumoured intention of Runjeet Singh's chiefs to arrest the Governor General, while a guest in their Capital;—and, perhaps, to these we may add the quiet, and, as it were, accidental dropping in (which has become rather frequent of late), of American Men of war to reconnoitre our harbours;—all these facts, we trust, will at length arouse the public of Great Britain to a sense of the present position of this her magnificent, but neglected, Indian Empire. We hope that the voice of that public will force upon the slow and unwilling perception of the ministry, a conviction of the stern reality and magnitude of the crisis which has arrived, and, the necessity for meeting it with a promptitude and an energy commensurate with the occasion. It is no longer time to talk of peaceful professions and negociations when the cloven hoof of the arch enemy is already seen impressed on the councils of every pretty fastnatory within, and every powerful neighbour around, our frontier;—it is no longer time to dream away the moments, and whisper about sending *a regiment*, when an empire is at stake.—No! If Britain awake she must awake in her might of counsel and of arm. Though late in the day, there is still time to save her Asiatic dominion and her European supremacy; but let another short interval elapse—another historical to-morrow dawn, and the noblest energies of mind, and the bravest blood of her sons may be lavished in vain."—*Bombay Times, Jan.* 19.!!!!

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

BALOONING THE BEST MODE OF TRAVELLING.—The following are Mr. Poole's arguments, in his *Crotchets in the Air*, in favour of ballooning, as opposed to all other modes of locomotion; and we confess, that, according to his account, it has many advantages, and there is, at all events, something more novel, if not more fair and above-board about it, than there is in the old and *hackneyed* mode of stage conveyance. Mr. Poole, it will be recollected, is the author of Paul Pry, and ascended in the Nassau Balloon:—"Be assured there is nothing like it on *earth*. One gets tired of being suffocated in coaches, choked with coal dust in steam boats, rattled and rumbled on railroads. But up yonder, *the ineffable stilness*, the progressing movement without the slightest sensation of motion! whether up down, forward, back, you seem to be suspended motionless in the air, whilst everything above, below, and around complaisantly taking the trouble of moving out of the way. The slight, though percentible, jerk you experience at each stroke of the oars in a Thames wherry, at Twickenham, is an electric shock compared with what (if I may so express it) you do not feel in a balloon. This is scarcely on exaggeration. As for MacAdam, I now consider him but a bungler at the best. By the by, Tom, I wish those pavers, and un-pavers, and re-pavers of Oxford-street would leave their eternal wrangling, and just step up stairs for a lesson. Then, again another amongst my motives was, a yearning after variety. It is idle to talk about going out of town for the sake of change. Tom. We quit London and go to Brighton, or Cheltenham, or Paris, or Vienna, or Constantinople. Houses, houses, houses! We weary of the ruralities of Wiltshire. and try Wares; tired of Wares we fly to Savoy, or to Switzerland; it is the same thing. Trees, rivers, and fields; fields, trees, and rivers! with here and there a hill some certain number of feet higher or lower than another; Then every where, in all places, people, people, people! And this, forsooth, we call a change! You remember poor Charles——, who, when tired, not absolutely of people, but of the everyday countenances he was in the habit of meeting about town, went to Thebes in the hope of seeing variety in the "human face divine." Almost the first man he encountered was his linen-draper, who was employed in taking the length of a fallen column with a yard measure. And what was his reason for being there? Change. Margate, he said, had become vulgar, and which was worse, Ramsgate was trying to be genteel. No, believe me, Tom. that for a positive change, there is nothing for it but, instead of going *down* into the country, to go *up* out of town. Once above the clouds, adieu to houses, trees, fields, rivers, hills, and people. There might you be for a month with a million of chances to one against your balloon being jostled by another gentleman's. And such independent travelling. too! As our witty friend B——, who made an ascent some weeks ago, truly said, "No turnpikes to pay there." He might have added, no. "What's the number?" no "That there ticket don't clear this gate:" for positively, Tom, there are no gates to clear. The boundless region of air are open to you: not an acre is inclosed; and for ever might you float there, unimpeded by a human caution to beware of spring guns, or a friendly hint about prosecution for trespass, and the amiable rigours of the law. Then, again, you escape the three main annoyances to which you are subjected by *foreign* travelling elsewhere: passports are not required—nobody is there to ask who you are, where you come from, or what you may please to want in the clouds." *Albion*

EGYPTIAN "SEA ISLAND" COTTON.—He next introduced the subject of the "Sea Island" cotton pronouncing the name in English; inquired about its price; stated, that he had, latterly, only introduced the seed into Egypt: that last year he had grown only a few *fedans*, (the Egyptian measure of something less than an acre,) but that, this year, he expected his crop would be about 30,000 cantars. "Its cost," said he, "to me, for growing it, is no greater than that of the Maho (or ordinary) quality of cotton, but it yields rather more in weight; and, therefore, I shall require a higher price for it. I understand, that my first samples brought twenty-seven dollars a cantar (about 18*d.* a lb.) in England; if the merchants continue to give an advanced rate, I shall produce more and more every year. I can turn all my land over to Sea Island; it is the same thing to me; but all will depend upon the merchants' prices." Whilst luxuriating on the prospect of high prices, it was quite evident, that he was on a favourite topic. Upon being told that the demand from England would equal his utmost means of production, he replied, that, as the demand for raw cotton were great, he should fabricate less and less in Egypt every year, and that he had already given orders to use only the worst qualities in his own factories; and, he intimated, that he should be thereby induced to pursue an agricultural rather than a manufacturing policy. Thinking that such an authority would have a charm for him, I now reminded him, that Napoleon, whilst in Egypt, had calculated, that, under good government—such were the resources of the soil—this country might, in fifty years, be made to sustain six millions of inhabitants, and contribute a proportionate increase of revenue to the state.—*Interview with Mehemet Ali, in Tait's Magazine.*

A letter from Alexandria, published by the Marseilles journal, the *Sud*, states that a strong feeling had been created there by the failure of the Bank of Defontclaire and Co., which will involve the ruin of a number of persons, especially widows and orphans, who had lodged their entire property in the establishment. The money market of Alexandria will be principally affected by the disaster. The debts of the house are about 600,000 francs; the assets not yet ascertained, as there are bills of exchange in hand to a considerable amount, the payment of which is uncertain. Hopes, however, are entertained that the creditors will recover about 60 per cent. Most of the Europeans in Alexandria will suffer more or less from this failure.—*Globe.*

EXTRAORDINARY FRACAS.—Saturday evening, about nine, upon the fall of the curtain after the first piece, a most extraordinary and unprovoked outrage took place in the Adelphi Theatre. It appears that five gentlemen made their way from the private boxes across the stage to the back of the theatre. One of the party abruptly entered the dressing room of Mrs. Keeley, who being greatly alarmed, screamed loudly for assistance. Her cries were heard by the hall porter, who immediately rushed up stairs, when he was violently assailed by two of the party, one a Captain of the East India Company's service, who seized him by his neckerchief and nearly strangled him. Upon this the whole of the party turned their wrath upon the unfortunate porter, who would have been thrown down the stairs, had it not been for the timely assistance of the armourer of the theatre, who caught him as he was falling. Mr. Gladstone, jun., on hearing the disturbance, came to the assistance of the porter, and succeeded in quieting the belligerents. Four of them, with considerable difficulty, were ultimately conveyed to the station-house in Bow-street. They were all consigned to different lock-up cells, where they remained until twelve on Sunday, when bail was taken for their appearance the following morning at Bow-street. Monday morning they appeared *pro forma* before Mr. Twyford, but having previously compromised the matter, by paying a handsome sum for their evening's amusement, and no person appearing to prosecute, they were discharged.—*Globe.*

On Saturday, at Marylebone Office, Count Felix Charles de Real, a French nobleman, accompanied by his wife and several friends, made the following extraordinary statement to the magistrates, asking their assistance. His parents had emigrated during the French revolution, and his father had been for some time dead, and his mother had remained in England. About four months since he received a letter from her, requesting him to come to her, and remove her to her native country, as she felt, at her great age, she being 86 years old, that she had not long to live. The Count immediately acceded to his mother's wishes and on his arriving in London proceeded to the house of a French Roman Catholic priest, in Pratt-street, Camden-town, where she was residing, but, on applying to see her, the priest denied that she was there. On persisting in his application, Monsieur de Real found that the priest had removed the Countess to a house in York-street, Bryanstone-square, where they detained her, and would not permit her to be seen by any person. She was possessed of a large property, and he had not a doubt but they wanted to secure it to themselves by means of their unjust influence over her. The magistrate said that the Count must apply to the Judges for a writ of Habeas Corpus as he had not the power of assisting her. M. de Real retired, expressing his surprise that England should not afford the same redress against priestly interference that could be obtained from the police in France.—*Courier Feb.* 4.

It is no longer a riddle as to the "Flag Officer," who wrote the celebrated letter to the Duke of Wellington on the State of the Navy. The *Monthly Chronicle* of the 1st inst. mentions unreservedly Rear-Admiral Hawker.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 11.

THE CORN LAWS.

Mr. G. W. Wood moved for a " return of the prices of wheat, as inserted in the Royal *Gazette*, for every week in the year 1838, as well as a similar return for each of the four preceding years the whole arranged in corresponding columns." The hon. gentleman, after some allusions to the variations which had taken place in the price of wheat during the period to which his motion referred, observed that he much regretted to have heard it said by the right hon. baronet (the member for Tamworth) the other night, that it was not expedient yet to make any alteration in the corn-laws —(hear.) It was, moreover, to be greatly regretted that the right hon. gentleman should object to any alteration of those laws, on the ground that the manufacturing interests had recovered from the difficulties under which they laboured in the year 1837. He (Mr. Wood) was not aware that the mere fact of those difficulties having been overcome, and of there being at present an increasing occupation for our commercial enterprise, contained any argument which materially affected the question of the corn laws.—(Hear, hear.) There were some conclusions, however, to be drawn from the observations which he then made which had an important bearing upon the question. He took the liberty of stating that the year 1838 exceeded the average of the four preceding years by upwards of £3,000,000. (The hon. gentleman here repeated what he had stated in his speech on the Address, respecting the increase of our exports in certain articles of manufacture, and the decrease in others, and argued, as a set-off to what he had then stated, that the increase of exports was confined to those articles on which but little labour was bestowed, while the decrease bore reference to such manufactures as chiefly affected the employment of the people.) Those facts showed, continued the hon. gent. that the manufactures of other countries were rapidly increasing, and that the whole regulation of their legislation was to supplant us as they were succeeding in doing in such manfactures as had hitherto constituted the staple produce of our industry. (Hear, hear.) It would hardly, then be contended by the right hon. gentleman that, without looking into the policy or impolicy of the corn laws, they should wait, and delay, and not consider their hearing upon the manufactures of the country until it should at last turn out to be too late for them to recover their lost ground. (Hear, hear.) The competition of other countries was much felt and complained of, and what was worse, was unfortunately chiefly found to exist in those countries which had been our oldest connections. (Hear.) When manufacturers complained that they were losing the greatest part of their business, and that some articles on which much labour was employed were not at all called for in countries where they had been accustomed to sell them, he must confess he was not surprised that they began to feel alarmed as to the security which ought to accompany trade, and anxious to remove every impediment that appeared to stand in its way. We excluded the corn of Prussia and timber of Russia, and those countries were consequently hostile to us as far as regarded the produce of our industry. British manufactures being in a state of exclusion from their markets. They admitted our yarns, but they abstained from the purchase of our manufactured articles. (Hear.) With respect to the commerce this country caried on with the United States, the same evil nearly prevailed there, for they imposed on British goods duties which had increased from twelve to twenty-five per cent.—(Hear,)—and this entirely owing to our prohibitions respecting corn. Why, then, was this country to submit to burdens of this nature? and why should other countries be suffered to buy food at a cheaper rate than overselves? It might appear somewhat chimerical, when the commerce of a country was increasing, that apprehensions respecting it should arise, but it was not wise to refuse all inquiry into a great political question when pressed upon that House, as the present question of corn-laws. was. In his opinion those laws were unnecessary for the protection of the aggriculture of the country, which he firmly believed would never be in want of a market. (Hear.)—It was his earnest desire that evidence should be heard at the bar of the House on the subject of the unjust tendency of those laws. (hear)—and that their total repeal might, by that means, be brought about. The hon. member concluded by moving for the return as mentioned above.

Sir R. PEEL said—I have no objection, Sir, to the motion of the hon. gentleman; and, indeed, nothing can be more natural than that he should make an attempt—an attempt, however, which I cannot but think will be a fruitless one—to remove the impression conveyed by the speech which he addresed to this House on the first day of the present session.(Hear)—On that occasion the hon. gen. made certain statements as bearing upon the question of the corn-laws, which statements tended materially to diminish any alarm which may have arisen from on argument which has been much used in connection with that question, namely, the argument that the manufacturing interests of this country are in a state of suffering and danger. (Hear, hear, hear.)—I can easily conceive that the speech of *the honourable gentleman has created considerable sensation at* Manchester—(hear, hear,)—and can readily believe that if the *Presidency of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce be an elective office*—great laughter), he must naturally indulge the *most anxious wish to reinstate himself in the good opinion of* those who elected him to fill it. (Hear, hear.) He says that I did, not enter fully into the question of the corn laws, and I certainly do not think *that* that was a fit or convenient occasion to do so—(hear, hear,)—but I fully expressed my adherence to *the opinion I have ever entertained, that it is for the general* interest of his country that the public mind should not be agitated upon that question. I do not consider, morever, that the present is the proper opportunity to discuss the general question of corn laws, and I shall therefore cautiously abstain from doing so, and limit myself to the single object of setting myself right with respect to what I addressed to the House on a former occasion. I expected that some proof would then have been afforded us in support of the statements we have heard so much of that the manufacturing interests were in danger, the shipping interests oppressed and suffering, and our internal trade in a state of dead depression; and I must confess I never was more relieved from painful anticipations than when I heard the seconder of the Address most clearly prove not only that our manufartures were recovering their once prosperous condition, but that our shipping interests were thriving, and our internal trade in a most cheering state (" Hear, hear," and laughter.) All that I urged on that occasion was, that these were three great, important, and valuable facts—(Cheers) and if you the opponents of the Corn Laws, state the commerce of the country to be in this satisfactory condition—

Mr. WOOD—No, no.

Sir R. PEEL.—I am very much mistaken if such were not your statements. (Cheers.) The Right Hon. Baronet here referred to extracts from Mr. Wood's speech on the Address. The hon. gentleman himself took the four years preceding 1838, and compared the progress of that year with them all, showing an advantage in favour of the year 1838, stating, at the same time, that 1834 and 1835 were years of steady prosperity, that 1836 and 1837 exhibited great depression of commerce, but that 1838 exhibited a prosperous increase over any of the preceding. (Great cheering.) Well, then, was any thing more natural than that I should, after hearing such statements from a quarter, caution this house against involving itself in any precipitate system of legislation upon the subject of the corn laws, when we had an example before us of a representative of the manufacturing interests, which very interests are opponents of the corn laws, rising in his place, and admitting the prosperous condition of the manufactures of the country? (Cheers.) Whether the hon. gentleman had on that occasion gone farther than he intended to go I cannot be supposed to know. All I can urge is that his arguments, whether intended or not to produce the effect they did, came from their chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester—(Hear and laughter)—and made the same impression on my mind which they made on that of many others around me, viz., that the hon. gentlemen—considering his character, his experience, his position, and his ability—had himself done more, in his speech in seconding the Address, to set up and establish the corn laws than almost any other arguments from any other quarter could have done. (Cheers.)

" Via prima salutis,
Quod minimé reris Graiâ pandetur aburbe "

(Loud cheers) I cannot but think in spite of what we have heard said of the important advantages to be derived from a repeal of the corn laws, that while the statements of the hon. gentlemen remain uncontradicted—(Hear, hear)—all the arguments that can be used will be unavailing to remove from men's minds the impression those statements have made upon them; on the contrary, I feel that those who are now in favour of the corn laws will be confirmed in their conviction of their utility, while those who are doubtful of the advantages they confer will feel themselves relieved from their doubts, and discover, that a maintenance of the corn laws, while it is productive of prosperity to the agricultural interests, secures a simultaneous state of prosperity to the manufacturing and shipping interests, as well as to the internal trade of this country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MARK PHILIPS entreated hon. gentlemen not to suppose that because the exports of last year had assumed the character and extent they had done, that, therefore, the manufacturers reaped a profit or a corresponding profit. He would confine himself to the article of cotton twist, the increased exportation of which was instead of being cheering a matter of a very different character. The operations of the cotton spinners had been worse than profitless during a period of two years, and he was sorry to say that they might be still more so. He regretted that his hon. friend the member for Kendal had not made this explanation on the first night of the session, because, had he done so, it would have removed from him much useless ridicule, and he would not have left hon. gentlemen under a false impression. He entreated the attention of the hon. members opposite to the extent to which the manufacture of machinery was carried on the Continent. They obtained all the improvements of this country, improvements which were the work of time, without trouble or difficulty, and thus, as it were, full fledged, were enabled to come into competition with the manufacturers of Great Britain. Foreign manufacturers, therefore, did not meet English manufacturers on fair grounds,. He trusted the House would not refuse to receive the statements which were ready to be made at the bar on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BAINES said that as the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, had given a satisfactory explanation of the state of the cotton trade, he would take that opportunity of offering a few observations on the state of our woollen manufacture. By a statement which he held in his hand, and which had been compiled with great care, it appeared that during the four years ending 1838, compared with the four previous years, an absolute decrease £385,000 had taken lace—a decrease which, he was sorry so say, was continually progressing. (Hear, hear.) For the last four years an increase of 57 per cent had taken place in the exportation of wool, but when it was considered that it was exported for the purpose of supplying and nurturing rival manufactories upon the continent, he thought it would be regarded by the House rather of regret than of congratulation. The representations, therefore, that had been made by his Hon. Friend the Member for Kendal, as regarded the increase of exports, only went to show that they were a great disadvantage to the country instead of being productive of benefit. (Hear.) Formerly at the German wool fairs the English were decidedly the greatest purchasers; but latterly they had so much declined that they were not now considered even third-rate. In the Leipsic fair for the four years preceding the German Commercial League, the quantity of wollen cloths exhibited for sale was 50,000 bales, or as they were technically termed 25,000 pieces. Last year the quantity exhibited was 350,000 bales, making an increase of 600 per cent. (Hear.) He could not help thinking that the conclusions which the Right Hon. Baronet the Member for Tam worth had arrived at were hasty ones, and that if he had analysed the matter thoroughly he would not have come to the same conclusion.

Lord STANLEY said it was not his intention to enter into the merits of the bearing of the Corn-laws on the woollen manufactures, because that was a branch of industry with which he confessed he was not much acquainted. It was, however, as singular as it was a happy coincidence, that the Hon. Member for Kendal had furnished them with the weight of his authority to meet the statements which the Hon. Member of Leeds had advanced. His Lordship then alluded to the immense erection of new factories within the last two years as a proof that the cotton trade could not be so losing a concern as represented. In 1836 and 1837 there were built no fewer than 19 new cotton factories in Preston alone—the factories involved the building of 1500 houses for the workmen, and one of these factories alone cost no less than £60,000 before it was ready to receive the persons employed in it. (Cheers.) If, then, this were so, even if the men embarked in this trade were going on with a trifling profit at all, or rather a total loss, was it possible, was it credible, that, with such notorious distress before their eyes, they would have erected 19 new factories, and employed a sum of £60,000 in a single bulding for this ruinous trade? (Cheers.)

Mr. CLAY thought his hon. friend, the member for Kendal, had been unfairly treated with respect to the statements which he had made.

Mr. HINDLEY said the noble lord must be mistaken in the statement he had made. He thought it would be impossible to show that nineteen new factories had been erected, not in Preston, but in the whole of the cotton manufacturing districts. within the period which the noble lord had mentioned.

Sir H. FLEETWOOD said he had furnished the noble lord with the statement which he had made with respect to the number of new factories at Preston: but he could not see what connection such a circumstance could have with the corn laws

Mr. G. W. WOOD, in reply, complained of the use which had been made of the statements which he had made, and contended that these statements were not incompatible with his advocating the repeal of the corn laws.

The return was then ordered.

Mr. BAINES said be had to move, pursuant to the notice which he had given, for a return which would not be satisfactory to the advocates of the corn laws, namely, a " return of the quantity of bonded corn abandoned by the importers in the port of London, in the year 1837, and destroyed. The reason why he made this motion was, because the fact had come to his knowledge—a fact well authenticated—that 1,000 quarters of wheat, which had been imported from Odessa in 1831, had been liberated in 1837, and sunk in the Thames, because it was found by the consignees that they would not produce as much as would pay the duty. The government had allowed it to be liberated only on that condition, and this, too, at a period when so much distress existed in the Highlands of Scotland.

Return ordered.

TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

Lord PALMERSTON, in presenting some papers on the subject, said that, with reference to the treaty with Austria, he wished to observe that it had been misunderstood on a former night by the Right Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir R. Peel). He appeared to think that it was the same as the treaty of 1829, but such was not the case. This treaty was different in its details from the treaty of 1829. So far as reciprocity was concerned, both treaties were the same in principle. But the treaty of 1829 made some exceptions with respect to the import of goods coming from British ports in British ships which this treaty did not. This treaty put British and Austrian ships upon an equality of advantages in British and Austrian ports. Thus, if an Austrian ship took in goods from an Asiatic or African port in the Mediterranean and entered an Austrian port, she could enter a British port afterwards with the same advantages as a British ship, and our vessels were secured by the treaty the same advantages in the Austrian ports. The treaty of 1829 did not go such lengths as this, and it specifically excepted advantages to British commerce which were guaranteed by the latter treaty. It would be of vast mutual advantage to both countries; it secured those privileges to Austrian and British ships to all the ports on the Danube above Galatz, and those were not included in the treaty of 1829. Such a treaty would be of great importance. This was felt by Austria, and it would be seen that Austria had greatly changed her policy and taken a more enlightened and extended view of this subject. (Hear, hear.) Both this and the treaty with Turkey would be found to be productive of much benefit to the commerce of all the nations concerned in these treaties. The Austrian tariff had been greatly changed. Previously there was an exception only in favour of certain descriptions of articles imported in British ships, and this exception embraced duties so high as to amount nearly to a prohibition. Now the tariff was changed, and there was to be an universal commission upon the payment of duties very small in amount. So great a change in the fiscal regulations of Austria, in relation to England, was of much importance to both nations. The two treaties with Austria and Turkey would open an immense field for British commerce and industry. They would be of the greatest possible advantage to this country, and at the same time he had the satisfaction of being able to state, that those who were even more interested—namely, the subjects of Austria and Turkey—were not less satisfied with them. He (Lord Palmerston) thought the country was much indebted to our ambassadors at Vienna and Constantinople for the able and efficient manner in which those treaties had been concluded. Much credit was due not only to Sir Frederick and Lord Ponsonby, but to Mr. M'Gregor and to Mr. Bulwer, who had so ably and efficiently assisted them.

Sir R. PEEL was quite misunderstood if the noble lord thought that he (Sir R Peel) meant to disparage the treaties alluded to. The treaty with Turkey was good in its design, but he was afraid the present social condition of that country was unfavourable to its effective operation, and that it would have a tendency to confuse our relations with Turkey. He was quite aware that this treaty with Austria was not the same as the treaty of 1829. What he (Sir R. Peel) objected to was, that it had not been stated at the other side that the treaty of 1829 established the same principle, for he apprehended it would not be denied that the principle was the same. He (Sir R. Peel) wished to ask whether there was any invitation to Turkey to become a party in the treaty, or whether Turkey could not, in some Turkish ports, by opposition, practically nullify it.

Lord PALMERSTON said that if an Austrian or British ship entered a Turkish port on the Danube, the treaty permitted her, after leaving it, to enter an Austrian or Turkish port as if she belonged to the nation in which that port was, whether Austrian or British. He should apprehend that Turkey, in any of its relations, could not interfere with those advantages secured by the treaty.

Mr. HERRIES wished to ask, would not all nations introduce into English ports goods from African and Asiatic ports on the Mediterranean with the same advantages as Austria?

Mr. P. THOMSON said that under the old navigation laws the import of goods from Asiatic and African ports in the Mediterranean was included, but not from those ports outside the Mediterranean. This treaty secured a reciprocity of advantages between Austria and England both in the Mediterranean and outside it.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

We give elsewhere the concluding portion of Lord Durham's Report, which contains the outline of his plan for the future government of the Canadian provinces. We should feel, however, that great injustice was done to the previous part of that document by omitting to give our readers some idea at least of its varied contents. And in so doing perhaps we may be excused for a degree of complacency in shewing those who have done us the honour to attend to those views on the subject which for the last two years we have opposed to the statements, and still more the *suppressions*, of the French party, through their agents and a small parliamentary clique in this country—that precisely the same views as to the main source of the recent troubles have been arrived at by Lord Durham, after personal and careful inquiry. * * *

We had become convinced before Lord Durham commenced his inquiries, from the very tone of advocacy employed for Canadian disaffection and still more from the able exposures made of that advocacy by the author of " *The Canadian controversy*,"—and from the examination of other documents—that there was fraud or fallacy in the whole case of the malcontents, as pleaded in this country. This conviction Lord Durham, and those about him had not gained till after they had devoted themselves to personal grappling with the subject. All his lordship's preconception appear to have been on the other side; as those of liberal politicians naturally were which were formed wihtout special reference to circumstances, which the malcontent party both in the colony and in England laboured to keep from the public eye; well aware that the knowledge of them must ruin their cause in Great Britain. It is much more satisfactory that the knowledge of the circumstances, as most ably and fully set forth in the present report, should have been gained by Lord Durham by actual investigation, then by previous suggestion, which, however correct, could not have been so unsuspicious and so conclusive.

Lord DURHAM's own observation, as he states, has convinced him that—" for the peculiar and dissastrous state of this province there existed a far deeper and more efficient cause [than defects in the constitution, or abuses in the administration]—a cause which penetrated beneath its political institutions into its social state—a cause which no reform of constitution or laws that should leave the elements of society unaltered could remove, but which must be removed ere any success could be expected in any attempt to remedy the many evils of this unhappy province. I expected to find a contest between a government and a people: I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single state; I found a struggle, not of principle, but of races; and I perceived that it would be idle to attempt any amelioration of laws or institutions until we could first succeed in terminating the deadly animosity that now separates the inhabitants of Lower Canada into the hostile divisions of French and English."

" Nor did I find the spirit which animated each party at all more coincident with the representations current in this country than their objects appeared when tried by English, or, rathers, by European ideas of reforming legislation. An utterly uneducated and singularly inert population implicitly obeying leaders who ruled them by the influence of a blind confidence and narrow national prejudices, accorded very little with the resemblance which had been discovered to that high-spirited democracy which effected the American revolution. Still less could I discover in the English population those slavish tools of a narrow official clique, or a few purse-proud merchants, which their opponents had described them as being. I have found the main body of the English population consisting of hardy farmers and humble mechanics, composing a very independent not very manageable, and sometimes a rather turbulent democracy. Though constantly professing a somewhat extravagant loyalty and high prerogative doctrines, I found them very determined on maintaining in their own persons, a a great raspect for popular rignts and singularly ready to enforce their wishes by the strongest means of constitutional pressure on the government. Between them and the Canadians I found the strongest hostility; and that hostility was as might be expected, most strongly developed among the humblest and rudest of the body. Between them and the small knot of officials, whose influence has been represeted as so formidable, I found no sympathy whatever; and it must be said in justice to this body of officials who have been so much assailed as the enemies of the Canadian people, that, however little I can excuse the injurious influence of that system of administration they were called upon to carry into execution the members of the oldest and most powerful official families were, of all the English in the country those in whom I generally found most sympathy with and kindly feeling towards the French population. I could not therefore believe that this animosity was only that subsisting between on official oligarchy and a people; and again, I was brought to a conviction that the contest which had been represented as a contest of classes was in fact a contest of races."

The following masterly sketch of the state of the French province will be read with interest:—

" The institutions of France during the period of the colonisation of Canada, were, perhaps, more than those of any other European nation calculated to repress the intelligence and freedom of the great mass of the people. These institutions followed the Canadian colonist across the Atlantic. The same central. ill-organized, unimproving and repressive despotism extended over him. Not merely was he allowed no voice in the government of his province or the choice of his rulers, but he was not even permitted to associate with his neighbours for the regulation of those municipal affairs which the central authority neglected under the pretext of managing. He obtained his land on a tenure singularly calculated to promote his immediate comfort and to check his desire to better his condition he was placed at once in a life of constant and unvarying labour, of great material comfort and feudal dependence. The ecclesiastical authority to which he had been accustomed established its institutions around him, and the priest continued to exercise over him his ancient influence. No general provision was made for educatiou; and as its necessity was not appreciated the colonist made no attempt to repair the negligence of his government. It need not surprise us that under such circumstances a race of men habituated to the incessant labour of a rude and unskilled agriculture and habitually fond of social enjoyments, congregated together in rural communities occupying portions of the wholly unappropriated soil. sufficient to provide each family with material comforts far beyond their ancient means, or almost their conceptions: that they made little advance beyond the first progress in comfort, which the bounty of the soil absolutely forced upon them; that under the same institutions they remained the same uninstructed, inactive, unprogressive people. Along the alluvial banks of the St. Lawrence, and its tributaries, they have cleared two of three strips of land, cultivated them in the worst method of small farming, and established a series of continuous villages, which give the country of the seignories the appearance of a never-ending street. Besides the cities which were the seats of government, no towns were established; the rude manufacturers of the country were, and still are, carried on in the cottage by the family of the habitant; and an insignificant proportion of the population derived their subsistence from the scarcely discernible commerce of the province. Whatever energy existed among the population was employed in the fur trade, and the occupations of hunting, which they and their descendants have carried beyond the Rocky Mountains, and still, in great measure, monopolise in the whole valley of the Mississippi. The mass of the community exhibited in the New World the characteristics of the peasantry of Europe. Society was dense; and even the wants and the poverty which the pressure of population occasions in the Old World, became not to be wholly unknown. They clung to ancient prejudices, ancient customs, and ancient laws, not from any strong sense of their beneficial effects, but with the unreasoning tenacity of an uneducated and unprogressive people. Nor were they wanting in the virtues of a simple and industrious life, or in those which common consent attributes to the nation from which they spring The temptations which, in other states of society, lead to offences against property, aud the passions which prompt to violence, were little known among them. They are mild and kindly, frugal, industrious and honest, very sociable, cheerful and hospitable, and distinguished for a courtesy and real politeness which pervades every class of society. The conquest has changed them but little. The higher classes, and the inhabitants of the towns, have adopted some English customs and feelings; but the continued negligence of the British government left the mass of the people without any of the institutions which would have elevated them in freedom and civilization. It has left them without the education and without the institutions of local self-government, that would have assimilated their character and habits, in the easiest and best way, to those of the empire of which they became a part. They remain an old and stationary society in a new and progressive world. In all essentials they are still French; but French in every respect dissimilar to those of France in the present day. They resemble rather the French of the provinces under the old regime."

The following paragraph exhibits the contrast between the French population and the English settlers:—

" English capital was attracted to Canada by the vast quantity and valuable nature of the exportable produce of the country, and the great facilities for commerce, presented by the natural means of internal intercourse. The ancient trade of the country was conducted on a much larger and more profitable scale; and new branches of industry were explored. The active and regular habits of the English capitalist drove out of all the more profitable kinds of industry their inert and careless competitors of the French race; but in respect of the greater part (almost the whole) of the commerce and manufactures of the country, the English cannot be said to have encroached on the French; for in fact, they created employments aud profits which had not previously existed. A few of the ancient race smarted under the loss occasioned by the success of the English competition; but all felt yet more acutely the gradual increase of a class of strangers in whose hands the wealth of the country appeared to centre, and whose expenditure and influence eclipsed those of the class which had previously ocoupied the first position in the country. Nor was the intrusion of the English limited to commercial enterprizes. By degrees, large portions of land were occupied by them: nor did they confine themselves to the unsettled and distant country of the townships. The wealthy capitalist invested his money in the purchase of seigniorial properties; and it is estimated that at the present moment full half of the more valuable seigniories are actually owned by English proprietors. The seigniorial tenure, is one so little adapted to our notions of proprietary rights, that the new seigneu, without any consciousness or intention of injustice, in many instances exercised his rights in a manner which would appear perfectly fair in this country, but which the Canadian settler reasonably regarded as oppressive. The English purchaser found an equally unexpected and just cause of complaint in that uncertainty of the laws, which rendered his possession of property precarious, and in those incidents of the tenure which rendered its alienation or improvement difficult. But an irritation greater than that occasioned by the transfer of the large properties was caused by the competition of the English with the French farmer. The English farmer carried with him the experience and habits of the most improved agriculture in the world. He settled himself in the townships bordering on the seigniories, and brought a fresh soil and improved cultivation to compete with the worn-out and slovenly farm of the habitant. He often took the very farm which the Canadian settler had abandoned, and by superior management made that a source of profit which had only impoverished his predecessor. The ascendancy which an unjust favouritism had contributed to give to the English race in the government and the legal profession, their own superior energy, skill, and capital secured to them in every branch of industry. They have developed the resources of the country—they have constructed or improved its means of communication—they have created its internal and foreign commerce. The entire wholesale, and a large portion of the retail trade of the province, with the most profitable and flourishing farms, are now in the hands of this numerical minority of the population.

" Religion," adds the Report, " formed no bond of intercourse and union. It is, indeed, an admirable feature of Canadian society, that it is entirely devoid of any religious dissensions. Sectarian intolerence is not merely not avowed, but it hardly seems to influence men's feelings. But though the prudence and liberality of both parties has prevented this fruitful source of animosity from embittering their quarrels, the difference of religion has in fact tended to keep them asunder. Their priests have been distinct; they have not met even in the same church.'.

Lord DURHAM thus describes the results of the recent rebellions:—

" The treasonable attempt of the French party to carry its political objects into effect by an appeal to arms, brought these hostile races into general and armed collision. I will not dwell on the melancholy scenes exhibited in the progress of the contest, or the fierce passions which held an unchecked sway during the insurrection, or immediately after its suppression. It is not difficult to conceive how greatly the evils, which I have described as previously exising, have been aggravated by the war; how terror and revenge nourished in each portion of the population, a bitter and irreconcileable hatred to each other, and to the institutions of the country. The French population, who had for some time exercised a great and increasing power through the medium of the House of Assembly, found their hopes unexpectedly prostrated in the dust. The physical force which they had vaunted was called into action, and proved to be utterly inefficient. The hope of recovering their previous ascendancy under a constitution similar to that suspended almost ceased to exist. Removed from all actual share in the government of the country, they brood in silence over the memory of their fallen countrymen, of their burnt villages, of their ruined property, of their extinguished ascendancy, and of their humbled nationality. To the government of the English they ascribe these wrongs, and nourish against both an indiscriminating and eternal a animosity. Nor have the English inhabitants forgotten in their triumph the terror with which they suddenly saw themselves surrounded by an insurgent majority, and the incidents which alone appeared to save them from the unchecked domination of the atagonists. They find themselves still a minority in the midst of a hostile and organised people; apprehensions of secret conspiraceis and sanguinary designs haunt them unceasingly, and their only hope of safety is supposed to rest on systematically terrifying and disabling the French, and in preventing a majority of that race from ever again being predominant in any portion of the legislature of that province. I describe in strong terms the feelings which appear to me to animate each portion of the population; and the picture which I draw represent a state of things so little familiar to the personal experience of the people of this country, that many will probobly regard it as the work of mere imagination; but I feel confident the accuracy and moderation of my description will be acknowledged by all who have seen the state of society in Lower Canada during the last year. Nor, do I exaggerate the inevitable constancy any more than the intensity of this animosity. Never again will the present generation of French Candians yield a loyal submission to a British government; never again will the English population tolerate the authority of a House of Assembly in which the French shall possess or even approximate to a majority."

The following are extraordinary instances of ignorance, vanity, and the most insurmountable illusions and prejudices:—

" I have been informed by witnesses so numerous and so trust worthy, that I cannot doubt the correctness of their statements, that the peasantry were generally ignorant of the large amount of force which was sent into their country last year. The newspapers that circulate among them that Great Britain had no troops to send out; that in order to produce an impression on minds of the country people, the same regiments were marched backwards and forwards in different directions, and represented as additional arrivals from home. This explanation was promulgated among the people by the agitators of each village; and I have no doubt that the mass of the habitans really believed that the government was endeavouring to impose on them by this species of fraud. It is a population with whom authority has no means of contact or explanation It is difficult even to ascertain what amount of influence the ancient leaders of the French party continue to possess. The name of Mr. Papineau is still cherished by the people; and the idea is current that, at the appointed time, he will return at the head of an immense army, and re-establish 'La Nation Canadienne.' But there is great reason to doubt whether his name be not used as a mere watchword; whether the people are not in fact running entirely counter to his counsels and policy: and whether they are not really under the guidance of separate petty agitators, who have no plan but that of a senseless and reckless determination to show in every way their hostility to the British government and English race. Their ultimate designs and hopes are equally unintelligible. Some vague expectation of absolute independence still seems to delude them, The national vanity, which is a remarkable ingredient in their character, induces many to flatter thomselvss with the idea of a Canadian republic; the sounder information of others has led them to perceive that a separation from Great Britain must be followed by a junction with the great confederation on their southern frontier. But they seem apparently reckless of the consequences, provided they can wreak their vengeance on the English. There is no people against which early associations, and every conceivable difference of manners and opinions, have implanted in the Canadian mind a more ancient and rooted national antipathy than that which they feel against the people of the United States. Their more discerning leaders feel that their chances of preserving their nationality would be greatly diminished by an incorporation with the United Sates; and recent symptoms of anti-Catholic feeling in New England, well known to the Canadian population, have generated a very general belief that their religion, which even they do not accuse the British party of assailing, would find little favour or respect from their neighbours. Yet none even of these considerations weigh against their present all-absorbing hatred of he English; and I am persuaded that they would purchase tengeance and a momentary triumph by the aid of any enemies, vor submission to any yoke."

The inconsistency which pervaded the whole course pursued by the home government is justly animadverted upon, in concluding this part of the report:—

" To have effectually given the policy of retaining French institutions and a French population in Lower Canada a fair chance of success, no other institutions should have been allowed, and no other race should have received any encouragement to settle therein. The province should have been set apart to be wholl French, if it was not to be rendered completely English. The attempt to encourage English emigration into a community of which the French character was still to be preserved, was an error which planted the seeds of a contest of races in the very constitution of the colony; this was an error, I mean, men on the assumption that it was possible to exclude the English race from french Canada. But it was quite impossible to exclude the English race from any part of the North American continent. It will be acknowledged by every one who has observed the progress of Anglo-Saxon colonization in America, that sooner or latter the English race was sure to predominate even numerically in Lower Canada, as they predominate already, by their superior knowledge, energy, enterprise, and wealth. The error, therefore, to which the present contest must be attributed is the vain endeavour to preserve a French Canadian nationality in the midst of Anglo—American colonies and states."—*Globe, Feb.* 11.

LORD BROUGHAM'S DISSERTATIONS ON SUBJECTS OF SCIENCE CONNECTED WITH NATURAL THEOLOGY.

When we look round upon nature or art, it is a puzling part of Lord Brougham's main topic, the Origin of Evil, to think how much perishes to enable some favoured thing to reach eminence. The earth, which supports man, has only been brought to its sustaining point by the death and decomposition of inconceivable millions of creatures, which have perished leaving no traces behind: running over the history of mankind, so far as it is known to us, we perceive various nations each in their turn struggling to advance civilization, and having attained their allotted point, vanishing away; the few æras whose deeds form the landmarks of the social world being indebted for their distinction to the preparing labours of those who went before. So it is with letters. The predecessors of Homer enabled him to attain his excellence and seal the destruction of his tutors; the earlier drama of England was obscured by the mighty genius it formed; the toils of astronomers for thousands of years were, for Copernicus to show that they had been labouring in vain; and the votaries of every science seem to have wandered in the mazes of hypothesis and speculation to show some more lucky mortal the right path, or to tell mankind they have been pursuing a phantom. And such, in a rigorous sense, is the character of the volume before us, so far as it pretends to a philosophical character. It settles little that was before unsettled, nor does it throw any new light on what was before obscure; but it may teach others to avoid, as useless speculations, subjects which the accomplished and powerful mind of Brougham has failled in unravelling, as egregiously as any of his predecessors; while he has sometimes been guilty of inconsistencies which would have been avoided by the calmer and more philosophical minds amongst them, even by those of the lower grade.

The Dissertations discuss a variety of curious or knotty matters of science, which are connected with natural theology—chiefly to infer proofs of design in creation, but partly in order to solve some very puzzling questions. Besides several short disquisitions on subordinate or incidental points—as the ubiquity of God and the physical probability of the Resurrection—Lord Brougham handles four great topics. I. The nature of Instinct, and how far animals are endowed with reason. 2. The Origin of Evil. 3. An analytical view of Cuvier's *Researches on Fossil Osteology*, with an application of its deductions to natural theology. 4. A popular abridgment of Newton's *Principia*, so far as such a subject can be popularized; in order to enable those who have h[illegible] ledge of mathematics to understa[illegible] great countryman, the wonders [illegible] proofs on which they rest. The c[illegible] labours must vary, of course, with[illegible] tures; but the following may be [illegible] merits or defects of the whole. [illegible] where exhibits great clearness of st[illegible] power of engaging the reader [illegible] much as is possible in such subjects[illegible] plays great keenness and comprehe[illegible] siderable powers of argument, with [illegible] lecting his facts or topics and placing [illegible] favourable light. And besides the [illegible] flections of an extraordinary mind, th[illegible] tain the cream of the writer's extens[illegible] reading in various philosophies – of fact[illegible] tory or physiscs --of demonstration, as [illegible] of mataphysics, as the speculations of Lo[illegible] upon instinct. On the other side, the [illegible] skill of the writer are obviously those of [illegible] rather than of a judge. He has a *case* to [illegible] and like a pleader speaking for a clien[illegible] things into the service of his cause, wh[illegible] impose upon the vulgar who have mo[illegible] logic, do not stand the test of calm examin[illegible] perhaps the great fault is, that the objects [illegible] aimed at are not achieved. The matters o[illegible] Evil are left where they were; and [illegible] Brougham may have brought up additio[illegible] in favour of Natural Theology, he has add[illegible] ditional *proof*: so that the work is rather [illegible] dered a series of ingenious and readible arg[illegible] a collection of remarkable facts, than a ne[illegible] tion to religion and science. It will conv[illegible] tics; it will satisfy no schoolmen; it will [illegible] any thing absolutely new. The two ana[illegible] ton and Cuvier do not of course fall un[illegible] marks: they are genius-like abridgments [illegible] works a coining of philosophical bullion.

The disquisition on Instinct is in the fo[illegible] logue between Lords Althorp and Broug[illegible] idea is avowedly taken from those treatises [illegible] great Roman orator composed, when bad [illegible] bad times had driven him from power and pla[illegible] as he says, an infinite labour of forensic bu[illegible] the occupations of ambition: and if th[illegible] suggests comparisons with Cicero in the [illegible] points of that eniment man, it is but justice to [illegible] this dialogue, for literary merit, reminds on[illegible] treatise *De Oratore*. The introduction—a [illegible] Lord Althorp to his noble friend after the e[illegible] the Melbourne Parliament---is apt, pleasant, [illegible] tural. The facilities for digression and allusi[illegible] dialogue affords, are skilfully used for fa[illegible] graver purposes; great calmness is preserved [illegible] ont and the force of argument fairly propor[illegible] indeed Lord Althorp is not made to have th[illegible] it; the passing allusions are playful, devoid [illegible] ty and have a personal interest and character[illegible] whilst the advantages of dialogue to stop or t[illegible] are pressed into service. For example, Lord [illegible] thus interrupts one of the dryest arguments.

A. I think the instinct of hunger has begun to op[illegible] my structure, whether stimulated by the operation [illegible] tric juice upon the coats of the stomach, or how other[illegible] do not stop to inquire. Nor do I apprehend that our goo[illegible] tess's instinctive love of order and method would appro[illegible] our keeping dinner waiting.

B. Your own excellent mother was the pattern of that [illegible] larity as of so many other admirable qualities; and the i[illegible] course of society was in this as in far more important par[illegible] lars, greatly reformed by her example. Therefore let us [illegible] journ our further discussion of which not much remains til[illegible] morrow at least not much that is difficult.

The point of the dialogue comes to this---tha[illegible] stinct, B.'s view, is most probably, as Newton tho[illegible] a direct operation of the Diety---" 'Twas the Divi[illegible] that stirr'd" A.'s stomach; and that animals ha[illegible] species of reason. The dialogue consists of four bo[illegible] and the mode of treating each subject is simila[illegible] one dialogue the facts are discussed and in ano[illegible] theory. Instead, however, of following the dis[illegible] through their " wandering mazes," we will tak[illegible] independent extracts. Here is one of the char[illegible] tic passages. Lord Althorp has displayed a w[illegible] advance more rapidly when B. exclaims---

B. Patience, good man, patience! What is this to [illegible] you have gone through? Fancy yourself once more in the [illegible] of Commons on the Treasury bench listening to —— ——

A. Good forbid!

B. Or suppose yourself in Downing Street, with Dr[illegible] announcing a succession of seven deputations or of sev[illegible] suitors.

A. The bare possibility of it drives me wild. Why [illegible] vert you to the most absurd doctrine I could fancy---.o[illegible] you swallow all the Zoonomia whole and believe that m[illegible] rive their love of waving lines and admiration of finely-m[illegible] forms from the habit of the infant in handling his mother'[illegible] som or even to drive you into a belief that the world wa[illegible] by chance---would be an easy task compared to the pers[illegible] any one suitor at any one of the offices that you ha[illegible] an[illegible] culty in giving him all he asks or convincing any one o[illegible] seven deputations that there exists in the world anothe[illegible] but itself.

B. Or to convince any one man who ever asked any o[illegible] to be done for him, that he had any one motive in his mi[illegible] the public good, to which he was sacrificing his private [illegible] ests I remember M. once drolly observing, when I sa[illegible] man could tell how base men are till he came into office[illegible] the contrary, I never before had such an opinion of huma[illegible] tue; for now I find that no man ever drops the least hint o[illegible] motive but disinterestedness and self-denial; and all ide[illegible] gain, or advantage, is the only thing that none seem to av[illegible] dream of." But now compose yourself to patience and dis[illegible] sion; take an extra pi ch of snuff, walk about for five min[illegible] a distance of five yards and back, with your hands in [illegible] breeches-pockets; and then return to the question with the [illegible] calmness with which you would have listened to a man ab[illegible] you by the hour in Parliament, or with which you looke[illegible] hour ago, in the Castle farm, at the beast you had bred, [illegible] which by your complacent aspect I saw you had sold pr[illegible] well.

A LOT OF FACTS.

When a sow farrows, the pigs are expelled with some for[illegible] and to a little distance, by the action of the uterus and abdo[illegible] nal muscles. Each pig instantly runs up to one of the tea[illegible] which he ever after regards as his own peculiar property; a[illegible] when more pigs than teats are produced, the latter ones run [illegible] the tail of some of the others, and suck till they die of inanitio[illegible] [Curious *if* true]

Mr. Davy, in his account of Ceylon, mentions a remarka[illegible] instinct of the alligator. He saw an egg in the sand just rea[illegible] to crack, and broke it with his stick. The animal came ou[illegible] and made at once for the river. He held his stick before it[illegible] and immediately the reptile put itself in a posture of defence, a[illegible] an adult alligator would have done in like circumstances.

In Dialogue III. there is some doubt expressed as to the water-moth loading its case, if too light in the water, with [illegible] kind of ballast. The larvæ of the *Phryganea* are stated by Mr Lyell to do this habitually, and to use fresh-water shells for their ballast. This gives rise to many masses of calcareous matter in the tertiary formations. As many as one hundred small shells are found surrounding one tube. (*Principles of Geology*, vol. ii. p. 232.)

In Dialogue IV. some remarks are made upon Hereditary Instincts. Mr. Rouillon has related a similar instance of such instinct in the hunting-dogs of Mexico. Were they to attack the deer in front, whose weight exceeds their own sixfold, they would be destroyed, and have their backs broke, as happens to other dogs ignorant of the manœuvre; which consists in attacking from behind, or laterally, and seizing the very moment when the deer, in running, rests upon two legs. The dog then takes hold of him by the belly, and throws him over. The dog of pure breed inherits this stratagem, and never attacks otherwise. Should the deer come upon him unawares, (from not seeing him,) he steps aside and makes his attack at the proper time in the animal's flank; other dogs, however superior in sagacity and strength, make the attack in front, and have their necks broken by the deer. So, too, some of our English miners carried out greyhounds to hunt the hares in Mexico. The air on that elevated platform, 9000 feet above the level of the sea, is so rare that the mercury stands at 19 inches generally, and the dogs were soon exhausted with running in such an atmosphere; but their whelps are not at all incommoded by it, and hunt as easily as the dogs of the country.

The last fact is rather a proof of the effects of acclimation, than any thing to be called heriditary: the dogs would *succeed* to a short breath.

To be continued.

Private letters, dated Lima, Oct. 27, have arrived at Liverpool. Santa Cruz, at the head of 10,000 well-disciplined troops, had advanced within 26 miles of the city. He had sent a flag of truce to the enemies, the particulars and conditions of which had not transpired. It has been ascertained. however, that the delivery of it was the signal for disorder and confusion among the citizens, who were possessed of the castle of Lima.—(Standard.)

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